"THE CROWN DRAMA"
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY

VOL. V NO. 283 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

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Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
GLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Naivasha
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S A.)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.
Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about.. 1,00,000
Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.
Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. G. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.
LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
391, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs 1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds ..... Rs 38,00,000
Annual Income exceeds... Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company,

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

Messrs. P. HORMUSJI & COMPANY.
No. 123, Crawford Market,
Central Compound.
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST.

Daily bazar suppliers of dry and fresh fruits, vegetables, ice, fish and oilmanstores to Navies, Clubs, Hotels and private Families Commission Agents, Purveyors and General Merchants.

All orders local or up-country carefully executed and promptly despatched under the special supervision of the proprietors.

Prices exceptionally cheap, genuineness of every article guaranteed.

A TRIAL ORDER EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

CASH ONLY WITH ORDER OR V. P.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

Piece Goods, Furniture, Pianos and other articles for auction sale at Messrs. MEHTA & Co.'s Rooms on Friday the 30th November will be received by them till the evening of TO-MORROW Wednesday the 28th November, 1917.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO MILLS, COLOUR MERCHANTS AND DYERS.

Messrs. MEHTA & COMPANY are instructed to invite private offers for the following stock of Anniline Dyes of original packing in half lb. and 1lb. tins such as:—
Congo Red, Fast Pink, Green Crystals, Orange and Chrysophinine.
Samples can be seen on application to the undersigned.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY THE 28TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH LATEST DESIGNED HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, TYPEWRITERS, ETC.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by public auction next to the Sir J. J. High School and just opposite to Dwarkadas Building at Hornby Road, very rich substantial latest designed teak and blackwood household and office furniture, such as dining table and chairs, rich cabinets, rich tapestry lined drawing room complete suites of sofas and chairs, centre tables, easy chairs, Curzon chairs, tile topped, teapoys, gramaphones, mirrored chest of drawers, single mirror door almirahs iron and wooden beds, writing tables and chairs, typewriters, corner cabinets, half back sofas, refrigerator ice box, marble top table, lady's writing tables dumbwaite mahoganised hat stands, blackwood, carved sofas, lady's fancy hand bags, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th, November, 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH NOVEMBER, 1917, AT 4 P.M. (S.T.).
VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR GENTLEMEN TO DECORATE THEIR HALL AND DRAWING ROOMS AND XMAS PRESENTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE, RARE SPECIALLY SELECTED ARTISTIC CONSIGNMENT OF ENGLISH BRONZEWARE, MARBLE STSATUES WITH GLASS DOMES, GLASS FISH BOWLS, RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 27th day of November, 1917, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction in the shop in Dean Lane, Fort, (adjoining Hummum Street), where the kit has been removed for the convenience of sale by order of the concerned:—

A specially selected rare and choice consignment of bronzeware, etc., comprising English bronze figures, statues with electric fittings on various subjects, gilt 14 days table clocks in domes, selected marble statues with glass domes, bronze onyx, sets of table clocks, large size glass fish bowls with stands, marble vases, marble pedestals, Venetian glass palm stands with pedestals, electric porcelain and terra-cotta figures, etc., as also valuable household furniture comprising almirahs, glass plate show cupboards, hat stands, marble top tables, rich carpets, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th Nov. 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD MOTORS, ACCESSORIES, CUPBOARDS, AND WORKING TOOLS, Etc., belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. D. M. Hiramanek, the Proprietor of the Britannia Automobile Works.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. D. M. Hiramanek, the Proprietor of the Britannia Automobile Works, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of November, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the workshop, opposite the Chaupatti Post, Girgaum, the going concern of the said Britannia Automobile Works, consisting of:—

A few old motors, working tools, old tyres, cupboards, tables, chairs, clock, etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th November, 1917.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

'FASHION—UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit. Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHICH IS THE MOST POPULAR PLACE OF RESORT IN BOMBAY TO-DAY?

Which is the place where large crowds gather every evening?
Which is the place where people get the best of things at the cheapest imaginable price?
Which is the place where all you want is exhibited in a small compass?
Which is the place where people economize money and try their luck?

IT IS,

THE JAPANESE FINE ARTS,
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

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AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
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BIJAPURE.—Shivram Vasudeo Phodnis.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BHOPAL—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.—Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls at:—
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Hotel Majestic.
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Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
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BROACH.—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
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DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
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HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
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JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
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LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society, Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatt.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dolsukhram K. Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA—J. Morton & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
WADHVAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

CONSUMPTION
CURED IN 3 TO 6 MONTHS.

DOCTOR'S
REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.

"I have tried this medicine on my wife, who had both lungs affected, left lung ¾ wasted, right lung affected at its apex. Examination of sputum showed abundance of Bacillus. Director of Tuberculin Institute pronounced that it was not a case for infection after a week's trial, there was marked improvement, her temperature went down, she was able to move about, cough also was much better. Examination of the sputum also showed T. B. very much less than before treatment."

LATER.

"Still some bacillus but for every appearance she is healthy."

Name and address given by permission to genuine enquirers.

BOMBAY PATIENT'S
MIRACULOUS PROGRESS.

Given up by 6 Doctors reported dying.

Treatment started 20 Oct., Swelling of leg perfectly well 12th Nov. Cough much better; no night sweats since 5th Nov. 6th Nov. sits up and also walks about. Feels better and stronger daily; able to take solid food.

No more Hoemoptysis.

12th Nov. Report.

Patient looks better, steadily gaining weight and strength, voice is clearer and stronger, sleeps well and is generally improving. Temperature, pulse and respiration greatly improved.

ANOTHER PATIENT.

"No fever, very little cough, puts on 4lbs. in a week."

Lady whose husband has been cured writes 9th Nov.:—

"It certainly is a

WONDERFUL REMEDY."

I get similar reports from all over the world.

The medicine made from Indian herbs costs 30 a month. I can be seen in Bombay by appointment, next week. I take no fees.

Write for Doctors' & Patients' opinions and free interview.

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.,
Alliance House,
LONAVLA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangement for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 393, Hornby Road, Bombay, opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 5 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, Etc.

KASHMIR FLOWER SEEDS—Write for list of flower seeds produced in the famous Mughal Gardens in Kashmir, to The DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, Sprinagar, Kashmir. 675

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

DR. H. C. SARCAR, M.B., late M.A.C.S. & M.A.M.S., (U. S. A.), F. S. Sc. (Lond.), M.I.M.A. (Cal.), etc. A distinguished Homeopath of 33 years' standing. Medical Examiner of the Hind. Co-op. Insur. Soc. Ltd.,—is on a short visit here and will take up obstinate cases pronounced incurable by experts. Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sandhurst Hindu Lodge, Sandhurst Road, Bombay

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN whose reputation as an up-to-date Astrologer is well known—is on tour. Predicts yearly, monthly and daily events of one's life and answers all sorts of questions on a thorough scientific basis, and attends private calls to any part of India. Send date, time, and place of birth. Address: Watson's Hotel, Room No. 112, Bombay. 923

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent WEAVING MASTER, expert in sizing for a Mofussil Mill, good prospects. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned), stating pay expected to Box No. 444, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 911

WANTED—ASSISTANTS for Cash, Accounts, Subscription and Advertisement Departments of a newspaper office. Those having previous experience only need apply, with copies of testimonials, to Box No. 50, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—ASSISTANT MANAGERS for the "Tata Industrial Bank". Salary from Rs. 1,500 upwards per month according to qualifications. Banking experience essential. Apply in writing with full particulars to TATA SONS AND Co., (Banking Department), Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 953

WANTED—For the Bandra Municipal A. V. School a MATRIC or a SCHOOL FINAL to teach Standard II (Gujerati side) on Rs. 20 per month with 15 per cent. Local Allowance, rising to Rs. 26 with a biennial increment of Rs. 2. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 28th. N. D. MEHTA, Chief Officer, Municipal Office, Bandra. 957

WANTED—An energetic Hindu MATRICULATE or UNDER-GRADUATE to do correspondence and look after Library and house. Gujarati preferred. Free quarters and boarding. Apply stating salary, caste, age and experience to Box No. 453, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 954

WANTED for a first class daily newspaper a thoroughly experienced man as MANAGER. Must be fully acquainted with and experienced in all the duties pertaining to the Managership of a first class newspaper office and press. Apply stating salary, etc., to the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LTD., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—A B.Sc. or a B. A. with science as his optional subject with previous experience, to serve as a Science teacher, in the V. J. High School Pandharpur, on Rs. 60 per month. Those, who wish, should apply to the undersigned with their testimonials before the end of November 1917. (Sd.) V. A. JOSHI, Chairman. School-Board, Municipal Office, Pandharpur, 7-11-17. 714.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A STOREKEEPER. Only men of experience in the Motor and Cycle line should apply in writing stating lowest salary to A. R. WADIA, 5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay. 952

NURSE WANTED in Cawnpore for little boy aged three. PURE EUROPEAN. State all particulars and salary required to Mrs. W. G. CONNER, Civil Lines, Cawnpore. 959

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN capable of supervising Job Department of a Printing Press. Must have good experience in giving estimates. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—One SPINNING CARDING MASTER and one WEAVING MASTER for an upcountry mill. Apply with testimonials, stating terms, to Box No. 449, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 944

WANTED—At once an energetic SHORT-HAND TYPIST, male or female, for a well established firm dealing in mill stores. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 445, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 926

SITUATION WANTED.

YOUNG Xavierian PARSI GRADUATE having liking for teaching, wishes part time morning employment. Apply to Box No. 452, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 951

WANTED.

WANTED—In good locality single room by Parsi student within Rs. 20. Apply to Box. No. 451, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 950.

WANTED—A SIDE CAR for 3½ H.P. MOTOR CYCLE, very light coach built cabriolet preferred. Apply sharp to TARAPORE STUDIO, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 960

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle. Sealing Wax, Black Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

WANTED—A SCREW CUTTING GAP TREADLE LATHE, 6ft. bed, 9in. centre or thereabouts, and one Lathe self-acting, surfacing and screw cutting 10ft. bed with gap and 10in. to 12in. centre (secondhand or new), complete with wheels and overhead gear. Write to Box No. 457, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 971

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE in Cawnpore, English built GOVERNESS CART with hood, lamps, bell, rubber mat, complete, Rs. 250. Apply Mrs. W. G. CONNER, Civil Lines, Cawnpore. 958

FOR SALE—FORD 4 Seater Car, 1912 Model in good running order Rs. 2,400 or near offer. Apply Box No. 454, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 955

BAND SAWING MACHINE.—36" wood band sawing machine with canting table, adjustable top saw pulley, fast and loose pulley. Rs. 2,000 f. o. r. Bombay. Write to Box No. 459, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 975

FOR SALE—New Oxy-Acetylene WELDING PLANT, large Acetylene Generator 7 blow pipe, 1 high and low pressure regulator with gauge, 1 bask pressure valve complete. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum. 880.

FOR SALE—One DRUM and GREY WINDER in working order. For particulars apply to Messrs. POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mill Stores, Yarns and Machinery Merchants, Mandvi Street, Ahmedabad. 659

LATHE.—A large 60" centre pulley turning, boring and facing Lathe, double geared, 4 step cone, movable tool post, compound slide rest, countershaft. Rs. 5,500 f. o. r. Bombay. Write to Box No. 458, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 974.

FOR SALE—Two Babcock and Wilcox Patent Water Tube BOILERS (1908) having 1,956 sq. ft. H. S. Testing Surface in good working order for Rs 25,000 each Nearest offer will be considered. For full particulars apply Box No. 439, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 887

FOR SALE—6 CYL. BUICK MOTOR CAR (looks new) 18/20 H. P. 1916 Model, five-seater touring body, with Electric Self-starter, Head, Side, and Tail Lamps and also Side and Tail Oil-lamps, spare Rim, and Tools. Price Rs. 6,250. Apply Box No. 455, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 969

FOR SALE—WOLSELEY MOTOR CAR, 4 Cyl. 16/20 H. P. One of the last Cars that came from England; latest type Torpedo Body, six wheels, luggage carrier, with dum Self-starter, and all tools, (the car is recently over-hauled, painted and re-hooded). Price Rs. 13,500. Apply Box No. 456, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 970

TO BE LET.

TO LET—FOURTH FLOOR, New PETIT MANSIONS, Sleater Road, open, very airy, with all modern conveniences and near train, tram, Victoria stand. Rent Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply "S," 361, Hornby Road, Fort. 898

LAND TO BE LET—The extensive open piece of land near Lamington and Foras Roads, belonging to Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal is to be let. Apply for particulars to R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver of the above estate, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 956

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125 Rooms can be furnished and arrangemen for Board made on shortest notice. Appl to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE BHARATPORE PRESS CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a CONFIRMATORY EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 6th December, 1917, at 3-0 p.m., (B.T.), at the Registered office of the Company No. 10 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Raja Bahadur Motilal Mansions to confirm the special resolution passed in the Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders held on 20th November, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).

By Order of the Board,
PREMJI OOKERDA & CO.,
Agents.

964

NOTICE.

THE BHARATPORE PRESS CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at Rs. 10, ten only (free of Income Tax) per share of Rs. 100 is declared in the twenty-sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of this Company held on the 20th November, 1917, and the same will be paid to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of shareholders on the 20th November, 1917, on production of share certificates at the Registered office of the Company No. 10, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, Raja Bahadur Motilal Mansions on and after the 7th December 1917, between 12-30 to 3-30 p.m., (S. T.).

By Order of the Board,
PREMJI OOKERDA & CO.,
Agents.
963

EXHIBITION OF FOODS AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITIES OF INDIAN PRODUCTION.

PURDAH DAY.

THE EXHIBITION will be OPEN for Purdah Ladies on WEDNESDAY, 28th November, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

J. E. JACKSON,
889 Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

SOME of the friends and clients of the Undersigned as well as a few High Court Lawyers being under the misimpression that the Undersigned was the Defendant concerned in High Court Suit No. 356 of 1917, the Undersigned begs to notify to his friends and constituents that he has not the remotest concern in the matter and that the Defendant in the said Suit was the Undersigned's brother Mr. Munchershah N. Chandabhoy..

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY.
Morarbhoy Building,
Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 26th November, 1917. 962

S. S. "CITY OF COLOMBO."

ARRIVED ON THE 25TH INST.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(Killick, Nixon & Co.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay. 977
Bombay, 26th November, 1917.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June, 1917, at six per cent. per annum, (payable less Income Tax) will be paid on and after MONDAY, 10th December, 1917, between 11 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), on ordinary week days and upto 1-30 p.m. (Standard Time), on SATURDAYS, at the Registered Office of the Company, Morarbhai Buildings, No. 73, Apollo Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names were on the Register on the 19th day of November, 1917.

Dividend Warrants will be duly handed over to the Shareholders on presentation of Share Certificates.

Bombay, 26th November, 1917.

MORARBHAI VIJBHUKHANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to one p.m. (B. T.) on MONDAY the 11th day of February 1918, for the supply of spare parts of meters.

2. Form or Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Tenders delivered to officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

4. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the Contract should intimate while submitting the Tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

5. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 900 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

6. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

7. If the successful Tenderer pays Contract deopsit in G. P. Papers of 4 per cent or 3½ per cent he shall have to pay 15 per cent or 20 per cent extra.

8. The Municipal Commissioner reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items in the same Tender and the successful Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate tendered.

9. The Commissioner also reserves the right to split up the quantities under each item amongst two or more Tenderers.

10. The rates must be carefully entered by the intending Tenderers and no variation or alteration therein will be allowed by the Commissioner on any account after the Tenders are opened.

11. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper,
Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 26th Nov. 1917. 966

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PENDING the construction of their own building the offices of Messrs. PATHE FRERES have been REMOVED from Hornby Road to 1st FLOOR, No. 90, ESPLANADE ROAD, Next door to The National Bank of India Ltd., where all enquiries should be addressed in future. 810

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ISMAIL HAJI LATIFF, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhebitant has contracted to sell the land hereditaments and premises described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim or demand upon or to the said land hereditaments and premises or any of them or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the purchaser's attorneys at their office No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes or to the Collector of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece of perpetual Fazendari Land with the messuage standing thereon situate, at Lohar Street, in the City of Bombay and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 245 square yards or, thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8246 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C, Ward No. 2766, Street Nos. 345 and 347 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East and South by Lohar Street, on or towards the North by a passage of the Bombay Improvement Trust and on or towards the West by the property of Hormasji Dhunjibhoy Mulla.

Dated this 26th day of November, 1917.

NANU HORMASJEE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
967

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL TYEB MAHOMEDALLY, of Bombay Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the land hereditaments and premises described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim or demand upon or to the said land hereditaments and premises or any of them or any party thereof either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the purchaser's attorneys at their office No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes or to the Collector of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece of perpetual Fazendari Land of which Sha Runchoddas Madhavdas is the Fazendar with the messuage standing thereon situate at Abdul Rehman Street, in the City of Bombay and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 123 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B, Ward No. 87, Street No. 367-369 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage on or towards the South by the property of Essoofally Lookmanji, on or towards the North by the property of Dr. Abdul Cadar Sulleman and on or towards the West by the Abdul Rehman Street, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said Abdul Tyeb Mahomedally and his tenants.

Dated this 26th day of November, 1917.

NANU HORMASJEE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
968

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAMCHANDRA NAROTAM, JAGJIVAN NAROTAM and NARANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS and RAMCHANDRA NAROTAM as Executors of the estate of PURSHOTAM NAROTAM have contracted to sell to our client, THA: NATHUBHAI JADAVJI the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at 2nd Carpenter Street, without the Fort, in the town and Island of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 160 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 805, New No. 7969, Old Survey No. 544, and New Survey No. 5289 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6621 and Street Nos. 16-18-20 and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Ramchandra Narsi, on or towards the West by the property of Ramchandra Narsi, on or towards the north by the property of Lohar Dulubh Daval and others and on or towards the south by 2nd Carpenter Street.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1917.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchasers Attorneys.
961

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMNARAIN HARNANDRAI has contracted to sell to Messrs. ABDULHOOSEIN SARAFALLY BAGASJI, ESUFALLY BAGASJI, SAMSUDIN MAHOMEDALLY BAGASJI and TYEBALLY MAHOMEDALLY BAGASJI, trading in the name, style and firm of AKBARALLY ESUFALLY, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement five hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts being Plot No. 2 of the Bombay Improvement Trust Board's Sandhurst Road (East) Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, and bounded on the East by Plot No. 3 of the said estate on the South by Sandhurst Road, on the South-west and West by the Falkland Road, on the North-west by Second Pathan Street and on the North by land of the Board laid out as a Service passage which said piece of land forms portions of land bearing New Survey Nos. 5101, 5102, 5147 and 5148, together with the building thereon of a ground and three upper floors consisting of shops, godowns and offices on the ground floor and residences on the upper floors, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 6770 and 6771(1) and Street Nos. 169 to 185.

Dated this 26th day of November, 1917.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
973

AMUSEMENTS.

WAR FETE DHAR (C. I.

Opens 30th November 1917; ends with the

"OUR DAY"

DO YOUR BIT FOR THE WAR.

ATTRACTIONS OF ALL KINDS.

EVENTS:—

Theatres, Cinemas, Joywheel, Electric suspensions, Mermaid, Shooting gallery &c

State Bands attending.

Try your luck and enter into various competitions.

Tent pegging, Driving, Marathon Race Horse and Cattle Shows &c.

Sales in various stalls of articles of local industries and exhibits from various places will be kept continulaly.

Gwalior—Dhar Motor Service running beoween Mhow and Dhar for the convenience f the visitors.

English and Indian Refreshments available on grounds.

LALITA PRASAD VARMA
Secretary
WAR FETE, DHAR

"OUR DAY"

THE AJMER LUCKY BAG.

Tickets Rs. 1 each, may be obtained from the Honorary Treasurer c/o Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Ajmer, and are available up to the 6th December.

For every Book of twenty tickets sold one complimentary Ticket will be given FREE.

Valuable prizes have already been received, a Motor Car, Horses, several pairs of Bullocks, Buffaloes, Shot Guns, Rifles, Gramaphones, Pianos, Jewellery, Pictures, Furniture, Ornaments, Elephant Tusks, Provisions, Musical Instruments, Daggers, Swords, over Rs. 5,000 in cash prizes, and many others too numerous to mention.

A list of these valuable prizes can be had on receipt of two annas.

BUY A TICKET, IF NOT SELL A BOOK OF TICKETS, WHICH WILL ENTITLE YOU TO A FREE TICKET.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

EVERY NIGHT AT 6-45 & 10 P.M

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW BILL

"THE FAITH OF A CHILD"

A WONDERFUL INDIAN WAR STORY WRITTEN BY AN INDIAN AND ACTED BY CONVALESCENT INDIAN SOLDIERS.

It tells how a child believed its father would come back from the war though he had not been heard of for many weary months.

"ROBINET AS A COWBOY"

A comic story of the Wild West with the popular Robinet as hero.

"THE GOLDEN BELT"

How a traveller was robbed of a valuable gold belt and the thief was cleverly detected by a dog.

PATHE GAZETTE.

AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Rs. 1/8; Re. 1 Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

2 LAST TWO NIGHTS 2

OF PRESENT ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME

6-30 to-night 10 p.m.

GAIETY THEATRE

PALACE OF VARIETIES

presents

Tom Melbourne's

COMEDY AND REVUE CO.

IN

a new Musical Comedy

BEFORE

AND

AFTER THE HONEYMOON

ALSO

HUMOURESQUE

A pot-pourri of the latest songs, dances, and burlesques

AND

ALBERT MORROW

IN

New novelties. Still more surprises.

SEE THE MYSTERY OF THE RED HAND.

LOOK OUT FOR THE

NEXT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME ON THURSDAY.

A Musical Comedy

THE **GIRLS** HE **LOVED**

with full and augmented Company.

GWALIOR FAIR AND EXHIBITION. 1918.

The Gwalior Fair and Exhibition will this year be held for 15 days commencing from Monday, the 11th March 1918, and will end on the evening of Monday the 25th March 1918. The Fair and Exhibition will take place near the Race Course grounds.

2. A large number of shops and horse, cattle and sheep dealers are, as usual, expected to come to the fair. In order to attract visitors and for their entertainment, the Fair has been combined with the Gwalior Spring Race Week and an interesting programme of events has been arranged as follows:

Events in the Mela grounds.

12-3-1918		Wrestling.
13-3-1918		Assault-at-Arms.
14-3-1918		Wrestling.
15-3-1918		Assault-at-Arms.
16-3-1918		Wrestling.

Events on the Race Course.

17-3-1918		Local Gymkhana Races.
18-3-1918	Morning	Tent pegging
	Afternoon	Hockey.
19-3-1918		Races.
20-3-1918	Morning	Paper chase.
	Afternoon	Hockey.
21-3-1918		Races.
22-3-1918	Morning	Tent-pegging.
	Afternoon	Hockey.
23-3-1918		Races.
24-3-1918	Morning	Tent-pegging
	Afternoon	Gymkhana.
25-3-1918		Local Gymkhana Races.

ALAKH DHARI.

Gwalior, 7th Novr. 17. Inspector General of Commerce and Industry, Gwalior and President Exhibition and Fair.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions

EXCELSIOR CINEMA AT 6-30 AND 9-45 P. M.
EMPIRE CINEMA FROM 6-30. 8-15 & 10 P.M.

EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 and 9-45 p. m.
The Super Sensational Serial
THE
"IRON CLAW"
"IRON CLAW"
featuring the famous "Exploits of Elaine" Trio
PEARL WHITE
CREIGHTON HALE
SHELDON LEWIS
This week two episodes
'THE DOUBLE RESURRECTION'
and
"THE UNMASKING OF DAVY"
"THE LAUGHING MASK"
WHAT IS HE?
POPULAR PRICES
Rs. 2 to 4 As.

EMPIRE

Bombay's Most Beautiful Picture Theatre
ANOTHER FINE GOLD ROOSTER
at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
SHAKESPEARE'S MASTERPIECE
"KING LEAR"
The Tragic story of King Lear and his youngest daughter "CORDELIA."
A Topical film of
Universal Importance.
THE NATIONAL FETE OF
AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.
Spectacular Scenes of these famous celebrations specially taken for Exhibition in all civilized countries.
PATHE'S LATEST
GAZETTE
MUTT & JEFF
The Cartoon Comedians.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
WILLIAM COURTENAY AND LILLIAN GREUZE
IN
"THE RECOIL"
A Gold rooster Play in 5 Acts.
A thrilling episode of U. S. Secret Service.
ALSO FRENCH TANKS
Latest French Official Films.
Showing these wonderful machines on the actual battlefield.
PATHE GAZETTE Latest.
"A FIT OF JEALOUSY" Comic.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily. Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m.

An exceedingly catchy episode of a missing Crown has begum to throb and gladden many a heart
AT THE
WEST END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).
Since the commencement of this week's programme
"THE CROWN" DRAMA
is as absorbing in its sensational happenings, as it is charming and interesting in its entire get-up.
In addition to this European Drama, a rare fine Indian film—
"MOHINI"
has been the special attraction at the ever popular Cinema rendezvous this week. Assuredly it is Mr. Phalke's remarkable feat in film production.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.
HUXLEY'S *Ner-Vigor*
A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.
Bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Nov 23rd

	Bales
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	202,000
" Exports to Great Britain	25,000
" " to France and Continent	66,000
" to Japan	14,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,137,000
" " at Interior Ports	996,000

New York, Nov. 24th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	26,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	19,000
" to Continent	
Futures at New York Jan.	28.85
" " Mar	28.55
" " May	28.33
Spot Cotton at New York	30 30
" at New Orleans	28.50
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	27.84
" Mar.	27.62
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7¼
Demand Bills	4.75 25
Silver Commercial Bars	85⅛

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Nov 24th

Bar Silver Spot	42 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount Rate of England 5 per cent since 5th April, 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/2
" " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½ %	56
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	48½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3 %	55
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.27

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 24th

3½ % 1925-1928	£85
4½ % 1925-1945	£99½
5 % New	£93⅝

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 24th:

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	595
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Oct -Nov. Sellers	600

LINSEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Afloat Buyers	600

London, Nov. 23rd.

Linseed Calcutta Oct -Nov.	595

London, Nov. 24th:

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	18/6
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Dec Sellers	21/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers	2/7
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec.	2/6

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Since Saturday there was a sharp advance in prices, and this morning the quotations for Good Broach were Rs. 534, Exchange terms and Rs. 535 Association terms. The Marwadi Bazaar opened irregular at Rs. 537 for Good Broach, declined to Rs. 535, advanced to Rs. 540 and again declined to Rs. 535. The market then remained quiet but steady at Rs. 535/36 for some time, with little doing. At Colaba prices were easier and the rate was Rs. 529½ and lated on Rs. 527. The price then advanced to Rs. 531 and finally closed at Rs. 532. A fair business has been done in an irregular market.

Ready cotton was in fair demand but prices were irregular.

QUOTATIONS 3-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April		532
Fine Hinganghat Wardah	January		528
" Nagpur Kampti	"		525
" Khamgaon Akola	"		519
" Khandesh	"		487
" Muthia	"		490
" Bengal	"		453
Fully Good Bengal	"		422

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Broach	April		532
Bengal	January		421
Akola	January		520
Khandesh			494

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 28TH NOVEMBER 1917.

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	462	432		1-25 January
M.G. Sind Punjab	440			"
M.G. Wardha	533			"
M. G. Nagpore	530			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	517			"
M.G. Khandeish	495			"
M.G. Muthia	495			"
M.G. Broach	—		534	1-25 April

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 26th Nov., 1917, at 5 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	445	410			1/25th Jan. 18
	451	422			
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	432	402			1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	488	473			1/25th Jan 18
Akola Khangaum Karanja (M.G.)	518	486			1/25th Jan. 18
Amradi (M.G.)	518				1/25th Jan. 18
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)	520				1/25th Jan. 18
Yeotmal (M.G.)	522				1/25th Jan. 18
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	525				1/25th Jan. 18
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	530	505			1/25th Jan. 18
Broach (M.G.)				532	1/25th Apl. 18
Mathia (M.G.)	495	450			1/25th Jan. 18

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 24th November:—

Cotton	4,448 bales
Wheat	22,854 qrts
Linseed	2,129
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	195
Gingellyseed	3,438 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Cocoanuts	68 "
Castorseed	2,191 "
Rice	10,567 "
Myrabollams	81 "
Cottonseed	1,894 "
Mowraseed	47 "
Gram	4,438 "
Jowar	473 "
Maize	10 "
Barley	581 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

BULLION.

The silver market is steady.
Bar Gold 27-6.
Sovereign 17-1-0.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 101.
Silver 1st Sett Ex-duty 101-1.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 Months sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 193¼.
3 Months Sight Francs Fr. 201¼.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 206½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 295.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 142/4.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 297/½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 2/7 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 69½.
3 per cent. Small pieces 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months notice 80.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable Long dated 78.
Municipal Long dated 76.
Municipal Short dated 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 Years Jan.-July 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
Sanitary 94.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was steady to firm and a fair amount of business was put through, chiefly in weaving mill shares and in Tata Irons and other shares there was a limited business done.

In the New market also a fair amount of business was done chiefly in Davids, Standards, Fazulbhoys and Pearl mill shares. The tone of the market is steady to firm.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2,195, Swadeshis 2,010, Shapurji 163/12, Pearls 697/8, New Greats 330, Madhavjee 2,670, Manockjee Petit 2,100, Kohinoor 1,060, Indore Malwa 422/8, Indian Bleeching 250, Finlays 497/8, Fazulbhoys 917/8, Davids 697/8, Currimbhoys 437/8, Crescents 286/4, Colaba 1,450, Century 465, Nagpurs 2,695, Bombay United 905, Advance 1,060, Katni Ordy 300, Deferreds 1,520, Tata Ordy 267/8, Deferred 1,180, New Deferreds 380, Bombay Tram 375, and Tata Hydro 1,190 X.D.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2,200, Swadeshi 2,100, Simplex 1,015, Pearls 700, New Great 327/8, Madhavjee 2,650, Kasturchand 1,400, Indore Malwa 425, Indian Bleeching 255, Finlays 495, Fazulbhoys 920, Currimbhoys 435, Crescents 287/8, Century 475, Katni Ordy 290, Deferreds 1,500, Tata Ordy 268/12, Alcocks 1,110, and Bombay Burma 1,070.

SURAT WEAVING MILLS, LD.

The Second ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr. Hatimbhoy Gulamhusein. The Directors' report stated *inter alia* that, "During the year under report the Directors had resolved to add 88 new looms and to enlarge their buildings to accommode these looms. Out of the above 88 looms, 66 have already arrived from England and the balance will arrive shortly. The work of enlarging the buildings is also taken up well in hand. The Directors hope that the new looms will begin to work from January 1918." The report further stated that the Company has made a net profit of Rs. 75,633-11-6 during the year ended 30th June last.

The Directors' report was adopted unanimously. Dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share was declared. The retiring Director Mr. Esoofbhoy Abdulhusein was re elected, also the old auditors Messrs. Chandabhoy Jussobhoy and Co., on a remuneration of Rs. 250 per annum.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO. LD.

The 35th Ordy. General Meeting of the above Company convened by its Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Messrs. Monarbhoy Vijbhukhandas & Co. was held yesterday at 73 Apollo St. The Directors' report stated that the working of the Co. during the year ended 30th June last resulted in a profit of Rs. 1,50,086, including the last balance of Rs. 585 as well as the commission which amounted to Rs. 41,752. After deducting the Agents' commission there remained Rs. 1,08,333 out of which Rs. 2,000 have been credited to an Insurance Fund, and Rs. 60,000 carried to the depreciation of Machinery and Buildings account, leaving a balance of Rs. 46,333.

The Directors' report was unanimously carried, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 6 per cent. (six percent) per annum was declared, as well as a bonus of Rs. 2,500 to the staff. The two retiring Directors, Messrs. Motilal Kanji, and Tribhuvandas Narotamdas were re-elected, as well as the old auditors, Messrs. K. M. Aiyer & Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 24th November, 1917.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 238,55,262	
" Deposits at Branches " 103,05,678	
	3,41,60,940
Other Deposits	31,54,63,837
Post Bills	3,931
Sundries	36,40,773
Rs.	37,18,09,481

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	747,66,135
Other authorised Securities	27,77,098
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	110,27,554
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	388,31,189
Bills Discounted and Purchased	170,29,771
Dead Stock	9,11,950
Stamps	7,918
Bullion	3,185
Balances with other Banks	14,73,567
Sundries	4,21,814
Cash	22,45,59,300
Rs.	37,18,09,481

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
"We cannot speak too highly of it"—Lancet
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for
TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, &c.
the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
Has stood the test of 40 YEARS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

The Beauty of Health

THOSE captivating charms which constitute the Beauty of Health are denied to women who are Anæmic, Their complexions become unhealthy in appearance, their eyes are lustreless and tired, their nerves are strained and overwrought, their breathing is difficult and becomes hurried and gasping on slight exertion. If women and girls would but improve the quality of their blood by taking a course of Iron 'Jelloids', much needless suffering could easily be avoided. As a matter of fact, every girl and woman should take a few Iron 'Jelloids' now and again. With the blood restored in quality, the sufferer is no longer enervated, listless and dull—the eyes sparkle with the Beauty of Health, one feels energetic and fit.

Iron 'Jelloids'
(Pronounced Jell-Lloyds)
enrich the blood — restore energy.
(Machine made—without animal fat.)

For combating the enervating effects of a hot climate and for safeguarding the system against malaria, Iron 'Jelloids' are unsurpassed.
Dr. J. M. B., M.D. writes—"After a long and careful study of the different phases of Anæmia. I find that no preparation is so easily taken by the patient and is so quickly assimilated as 'Jelloids'."
A Fortnight's Trial (*Price R.1.*) **will convince you.**

For Anæmia in Women	*IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 2.*
Reliable Tonic for Men	*IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 2A.*
For Growing Children	*IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 1.*

Obtainable from all Chemists and Bazaar Dealers. Price R.1. & Rs. 2. 12.
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You ask for a machine that has made its mark in the cycling world.
It is made to give satisfaction, it is bound to give satisfaction and it does give satisfaction.
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DEALERS IN VALUE-FOR-MONEY.
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An entrancingly fragrant and powerful scent, yet not cloying, Phūl-Nānā blends all the choicest scents of an Indian Garden into an unique perfume. Try it and enjoy this luxury in sweet smells.
"Phūl-Nānā" can also be obtained in conjunction with a most complete range of toilet accessories, such as hair lotion, toilet water, face powder, dentifrice, bath crystals, soap, brilliantine, toilet cream, sachets and cachous. Each of these articles is the most perfect of its kind in use and all possess the exquisite fragrance of the original perfume.
Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
Beware of worthless imitations; insist on the original made by
J. Grossmith & Son,
Distillers of Perfume, Newgate St., London, E.C.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Mahomedan: 11th of Safarul Muzaffar, 1336.
Parsi 18th of Khordad, 1287.
Hindu 13th Sud of Kartik, 1974
Jewish: 12th of Kislev, 5678.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Food Exhibition and Fancy Fair, Town Hall.

Rev. R. M. Gray's public lecture in English on "English Farm Colonies for unemployable men," Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.

Mails for East African, Expy. Force, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Dec. 3.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 5 p.m.

Mr. P. A. Wadia's lecture on "The Creed of a Zoroastrian," S. S. Bengali Girls' School Hall, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema 6-45 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: "Iron Claw" Serial at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: 6-30 p.m. Show at the Gaiety Theatre.

Palace of Varieties—10 p.m., Show at the Edwardes Theatre.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

West End Cinema: Churni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45. and 10-15 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail..	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class)	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 53
	Dep.	

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure t m om Colaba :—

BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	M
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express.. ..	7 40	21

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

GONSALVES—On 26th November, 1917, Dr. Braz L. Gonsalves, son of Mr. John Gonsalves, of Malla, Bandra, died at 10 p.m. Funeral at 5-30 p.m. to-day.

RODRIGUES:—There will be a Requiem High Mass for the repose of the Soul of the late Mrs. Marie DeLima Rodrigues, wife of Lt J. B. Rodrigues, I.M.S., at the Gloria Church, Byculla, at 8 a.m., on Thursday the 29th instant. Friends and relatives will please accept this, the only intimation.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchel, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

There will be a meeting of the Board, to-day, at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms, on Friday, the 30th November, 1917, at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.).

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The total number of deaths from all causes yesterday was 78 as against 69 of the corresponding day of last year and 71 of 1915. Plague was unusually absent and 2 attacks were reported from small-pox.

ARYA SEWA SANGH.

The first opening meeting of Arya Sewa Sangha will be held in Prarthana Samaja Hall under the presidentship of Mr. Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya, to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. when Messrs. A. B. Kolhatkar, V. M. Joshi, and Miss Godawaribai Bhadkamkar will be among the speakers. The meeting is open to the public.

THANA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the Thana District Congress Committee held at Thana on 25th inst. Mr. V. H. Dongre, Mr. M. S. Ranguekar, Mr. N. S. Jog and Mr. D. T. Nene, were nominated as representatives of the District in the Provincial Congress Committee. Some 15 Delegates were elected for the coming National Congress.

POONA OPEN FOOTBALL TOURNAMENTS.

Under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona, an Open Football Tournament will be held which will be open to all sporting and educational institutions (military teams excepted.)

Teams formed of the members of the I.D.F. will not be considered as military teams for this purpose.

Tournaments will commence from Sunday the 16th December and are expected to last till the 24th December. Entries close on the 12th December. Further particulars can be obtained from the Secretary.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

EXTRAORDINARILY SEVERE SENTENCES

REDUCED AND SET ASIDE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

Rama Govinda Borugale and another v. The King-Emperor.

The accused in this case were tried by the First Class Magistrate of Karad and were convicted and sentenced for causing grievous hurt to one Bala for two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200; further they were ordered to execute a bond for Rs. 500 with a surety to keep the peace for three years under sections 325 and 511 of the Indian Penal Code.

On appeal Mr. G. K. Kale, Additional Sessions Judge of Satara, confirmed the convictions and sentences, but ordered that the unexpired portions of the sentences be carried out in the Dharwar Juvenile Jail.

The facts are briefly these:—

The complainant Bala was returning from fields at about sunset when he was belaboured by the accused with sticks. Bala's injuries were such that he became unconscious. The accused then ran away. The Police Patil was informed of the occurrence, who made a Panchnama about Bala's injuries and he was sent to the hospital. The accused were arrested and were sentenced as stated above.

The defence of the accused was that they were not there at the time of the offence.

The Sessions Judge was of opinion that the evidence of *alibi* adduced by the accused persons was vague and inconclusive and he confirmed the conviction and sentence.

THE JUDGMENT.

Justice Heaton in delivering judgment observed:—

"In this case two young men were convicted of the offence of attempting to cause grievous hurt and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 200 and also required under section 106 of the Procedure Code to give security for keeping the peace.

The conviction for an attempt to cause grievous hurt is very unusual. In this case it is based on two circumstances. The first circumstance is that the hurt caused is very nearly grievous hurt although it is doubtful whether it actually amounted to a hurt of that kind. The second is that the assailants were interrupted before they had finished their intended assault, and so it must be taken that their intention was to cause more hurt than that which they actually did cause. I am not prepared to say that there may not be cases in which that line of reasoning would appeal to my mind, but in general I very much prefer speaking for myself, the common everyday method of dealing with offences, which is that where a man has undoubtedly committed an offence, you convict him of and punish him for the offence which he has committed rather than convict him of and punish him for an attempt to do something more serious. And in this case I think that the ends of justice will be amply vindicated by following the ordinary method.

I think the convictions ought to be changed to convictions under section 323, I. P. Code, from which it must necessarily follow that the sentences will be reduced. It is a serious case and therefore the sentences of imprisonment must be substantial; and there is all the more reason for this in that both these young men have previously been convicted of a serious offence apparently of a similar kind. We have decided therefore to reduce the sentence only to one year's rigorous imprisonment in the case of these two applicants. We however think that the sentences of fine should be remitted. Speaking for myself I think that in the case of two young men like these it is entirely unnecessary, where a really substantial sentence of imprisonment is imposed, and to add to that a substantial fine. The fines, if paid, should be ordered to be refunded.

I now turn to the further part of the order which is for a security for keeping the peace. We have had a somewhat lengthy argument as to whether under the provisions of section 106 such security can be taken. It is however unnecessary for us to express an opinion on that argument, because we do not think that the order for security in this case should on its merits be allowed to stand.

Speaking for myself again I think that the sentences imposed taken as a whole are extraordinarily severe. First of all 2 years' imprisonment, then a fine of Rs. 200, then security for keeping the peace for three years with a surety for Rs. 500. It seems to me that in spite of the previous convictions a sentence of one year's imprisonment will in all probability operate as a sufficient deterrent to prevent these applicants from again perpetrating an offence of this kind.

Therefore we think that the order should be as I have said. The conviction is changed to one under section 323, the sentence is reduced to one year's rigorous imprisonment in each case, the fines are remitted and ordered to be refunded, if they have been paid, and the order for security is cancelled in each case."

Mr. Dhirajlal K. Thakore with Mr. Modi appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

King-Emperor .....Complainant

v.

Durgudas Gangaram, Gokuldas Parbhuma and Shankarlal Ladaomal .....Accused.

(Before Justice Beaman.)

The three accused were charged with entering into a conspiracy with one Pandit Navrangrai in February and March last for the purpose of forging three railway receipts and using them as genuine and thereby cheating and fraudulently inducing the firm of Hukumchand Rambhagat in Bombay to advance Rs 74,000 on the three receipts.

Mr. S. G. Velinker with Mr. A. P. Sabavala appeared for the Crown.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia with Mr. R. G. Munsif appeared for the defence.

The case for the prosecution was briefly stated as follows:—

Pandit Navrangrai had a firm in Ludhiana and was doing business there in the name of Jaswantrai Vishwamitra. Accused No. 1 was a cashier of that firm while No. 2 was its Munim. The firm had also a branch firm in Bombay represented by the third accused Shankarlal Ladaomal. Jasvantrai Viswamitra's firm had dealings with the firm of Hukumchand Rambhagat in Bombay. The nature of their dealings was this. The Ludhiana firm of Jaswantrai used to consign cotton to Hukumchand Rambhagat, and they used to advance monies on railway receipts covering the consignments of cotton. They would subsequently take delivery of the goods, sell the same and after deducting the amount of monies advanced against the goods, and their commission and interest due thereon, credit the balance to the Ludhiana firm.

On or about the 11th of March last, accused No. 1 came to Bombay with a letter purporting to be written by the firm of Jaswantrai Vishwamitra and signed by Navrangrai. The letter was addressed to the firm of Hukumchand. It stated amongst other things, that the Munim of the firm, viz. the first accused, would come with three railway receipts and the Bombay firm of Hukumchand was requested to pay him Rs. 90,000 in Government currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each. No. 1 came with that letter to Hukumchand's pehde, on the 13th March. He was accompanied by No. 3, who introduced No. 1 as his master's Munim. No. 1 then gave three railway receipts showing a consignment of 806 bales of cotton. As it was a large amount Hukumchand's Munim asked No. 1 to call after two days in order to enable him to make inquiries. He sent a wire on the same day to Ludhiana and received a reply on the 15th saying that payment may be made to Doorgadas. Thereupon Hukumchand's firm paid Rs. 74,000 in Government currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each to No. 1 and took his signature acknowledging the receipt of the money. No. 3 was present there.

NO GOODS CONSIGNED.

No goods however, arrived for some days and nearly a fortnight passed thus. Enquiries were made at Colaba but the railway authorities said that no such goods had been consigned. Shankerlal, the Bombay firms employee was asked and he said that the goods would arrive, but owing to the shortage of the waggons they would arrive late. On 28th and 29th March Hukumchand's firm wired to the Ludhiana firm but received no reply. Shankerlal left Bombay on 29th and Hukumchand feeling anxious wired to his friends in the Punjab and they wrote back to him saying that the receipts were forged and no such goods were consigned. The first railway receipt was, as a matter of fact, issued on 11th March from Sirhind, a station about eight miles from Ludhiana. It originally showed a consignment of only three bales of gunnies. The figures 33 were added to it and the word "gunnies" had been erased and "cotton" substituted for it. The second receipt was also issued from the same station and was originally for three bales of gunnies for Chota. The figure three was altered to 300, the word "gunnies" was erased and "cotton" substituted instead, and "Chota" was altered to "Colaba". The third receipt was originally for three bales of gunnies from Ambalta to Chandusi. The figure 3 was altered to 173 and "cotton" was substituted for the word "gunnies" and "Chandusi" was changed to Colaba.

Hukumchand on discovering the fraud complained to the police who sent one of their men to Ludhiana to investigate. When he went there Navrangrai, the proprietor of the Ludhiana firm absconded and could not be found. His books of accounts were, however, seized and they showed that a sum of Rs. 74,000 were credited to Hukumchand on 17th March. The books of account further showed that Rs. 46,000 were debited to the Punjab National Bank, Rs. 5,000 debited at No. 2's request to one Teluram on some silver account, Rs. 19,000 to Hon. Nawab Zulficar Khan of Lahore and Rs. 4,000 to Navrangrai.

The three accused were subsequently arrested, but Navrangrai is still at large.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED

The accused's defence was that they were innocent and knew nothing about the alleged forgery. They acted merely as Navrangrai's servant and No. 1 had paid the money to Navrangrai.

The jurry retired and brought in a verdict of not guilty by a majority of 8 to 1 and the accused were acquitted

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 27TH OF NOVEMBER, 1917.

LONG CAUSES.

643-17.—Captain & V, Mouji Walji v. Ramnarayen Harkesondas a firm, Motichand & D, Part Heard, 23-11-17.

1306-15.—Captain and V, Rajmal Lakhmichand v. Damji Hirji and anr, Madhowji K and C.

120-16.—Payne & Co., Jehrabai and ors v Esoofally Jivaji & anr, Capt. & V, Payne & Co.

643-17.—Captain & V. Monji Walji v. Ram Narayen Harkissondas a firm, Motichand & D.

891-17.—Mehta D and L, Maneckji Pestonji Bharocha v. Saleh Menashy, Mirza M and M.

907-17.—Smetham B & Co., Rahimbhai Mooloobhai v. Haji Ahmed Oomer & Son a firm, Jamsetji R and D.

921-17.—Motichand & D. Devkaram Mulji v. Panachand Bhagubhai and ors, Bhimji & Co., Daphtary F and D, Pandia & Co., Bhaishanker K & G.

922-17.—Payne and Co., Jossub Mahomed v. Ramjoo Mahomed and ors, Mulla & M.

942-17.—Kanga and S, Sayani Amir Saheb Jamal Miya v. Karrim Ayub & Co., Payne and Co.

912-17.—Dastur & Co., Jethabhai Hirji v. Vandravan Madanji, Captain & V.

C Ct 679-24899-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Phiroz C Mistry v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ld., Crawford B & Co.

C Ct 806-29231-16.—S A Tyabji, Nanchand Takhanchand & anr v. Joharmull Sarupchand & ors, Captain & V.

115-17.—Mehta D & L, Bai Mithibai widow v. Chhaganlal Sewchand, Motichand & D.

116-17.—Mehta D & L, Bai Mithibai widow v. Keshavji Maneckchand & ors, Motichand & D.

117-17.—Mehta D & L, Bai Mithibai widow v. Chhaganlal Sewchand & ors, Motichand & D, Little & Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Insolvency Ct No 557-17.—Khund L & M, Tribhowandas Damodhardas Sha, Insolvent v. Tuljaram Gokuldas Dalal, Cr. No. 1, Motichand & D, Adjourned fr. 20-11-17.

648-17.—Chitnis M & K, Gopal Kashinath Mandhar v. Narhar Bhikajee Shevade.

726-17.—Crawford B & Co., Peter William Monie & anr v. Hazulbhoy Peermahomed & anr, Captain & V.

743-17.—Little & Co., W H Brady & Co., Ld. v. Dayal Virji & anr, Matu J & M.

820-17.—Little & Co., Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman & Co. a firm v. Hashain Haji Varim.

945-17.—Surajmal & Co., Seth Gordhandas Purshotam & ors v. Mulchand Dayaram a firm, Khandvalla & Co.

1027-17.—N C Dala l Saraswatibai widow v. Keshrinath Dadoba & ors.

1161-17.—Captain & V, Dhunji Mowji v. Daya Hurji.

1195-17.—Crawford B & C., Richardson & Cruddas a firm v. Cowasji Dhunjibhoy Tarachand, Ard H D & Co.

1235-17.—M B Chothia Mulchand Ranchordas a firm v. Bhogilal Motilal, Motichand & D.

1236-17.—Patell & Ezekiel, Solomon Reuben Songaumker v. Fatmabai Noorkhan widow, Dubash & Co.

1237-17.—Crawford B & Co., The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Madhowrao Shivshanker, Edgelow G W & Co.

1247-17.—Motichand & D, Chhotalal Manmohandas a firm v. Mahomed Ahmed Issak.

1248-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Abdul Kayrim Hussonally v. Vorah Abdul Hussein Hussonally Jiwabhoy Thanawalla, Khambatta & Co.

1249-17.—Captain & V, Abdulla Nazaralli v. N Roy & Company a firm.

1257-17.—Mulla & Mulla, Nawab Shamsher Nawaz Jung & anr v. Pathe Freres & Co., a firm.

940-17.—Man H M & Co., Moheshchandra Manubhai v. Narayen Madhere Samarth & ors.

1050-17.—Soonderdas & Co., Mavji Shivji Brasi a firm v. Messrs. E K Patia & Co., a firm.

1242-17.—Jehangir & Survai, Messrs. Parekh Brothers a firm v. Messrs. B A Kayani & Co. a firm.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

986-17—Patell and Ez, Lakhmichand Shivdutrai a firm v Matadayal Madhavram and ors, Captain and V.

LONG CAUSES.

946-16.—Judah & Solomon, The Sholapur Bank Ltd. v. Messrs. Inamdar Khandekar Bhopale & Co., a firm, Dikshit D & P.

600-17.—Shroff & D, Hathising Jethabhai v. Maneckchand Rajimal, Ragh N & Co.

163-17.—Captain & V, Hirji Nensey & Co. a firm v. Hargovind Jeewandas & ors, Ard H D & Co., Surveyor & Co.

536-17.—Dubash & Co., Ramgopal Madhuprasad a firm v. Totaram Madanlal a firm.

488-17.—Bhimji & Co., Dhanbai widow v. Gambrichand Kedarnath, Malvi M R & & Co.

653-17.—Bhimji & Co., Dhanbai widow v. Gambrichand Kedarnath, Malvi M R and Co.

1206-15.—Madhowjee K & Ch, Keshowji Waghji and anr v. The New York Life Assurance Co., For Postponement.

364-17.—Pandia and Co., Damji Vishram v. Manji Kala and ors, Purnanand & Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUIT FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

666-17.—Unwalla P. & P. Piloo widow and anr v. Jainoo and ors, In person, Part Heard.

357-92.—Matu J & M, Salley Mahomed Noor Mahomed & anr v. Cassam Gulam Hoosein Hiralal & Co., Notice 14-9-16.

754-17.—Kanga and S, Rehmatbai widow v. Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K and Ch, For postponement.

761-17—Surajmal and Co, Narsey Gangji v Khimji Visram and Co a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.

740-17—Tyabjee Dand Co, Bai Mani widow v Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla and M.

771-17—Mans H M and Co, Rustomji Jamasji Mistry and ors v Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy Chinimini, Purnanand and Co, For postponement.

1229-16—Bhai K and G, Lalchand Jussdanandan and Co a firm v Purshotam Vishram Mowji and anr, Jam R and D.

1007-11.—Vachha & Co., Fatimabai widow & ors v. Ahmedally Tookhmanji & ors, Jehangir & S, Little & Co., Edg. G W & Co., Mer K & Co., For Postponement.

9 17.—Merwanji K & Co., Byramji Nowroji Gamadia v. Herbert R Greaves & ors, Payne & Co., Mer & M Crawford B & Co.

87-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Soonderdas Balchand & ors, v. Ookamal Fatamal & ors, Jam R & D.

659-16.—Bhimji & C., (for a pauper), Maneckbai widow v. Ramabai widow & anr, Tyabji D & Co.

371-17.—Pandia & Co., Gordhandas Vallabhdas a firm v. Dhulanmal Diamal.

1271-15.—Ard H D & Co. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassain Dada v. Gopinath Jiwan King & ors, D J Mantri.

BEFORE THE ACTING PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P No. 19-17.—In person, Bhauji Lalji & ors v. Laxuman Venkaji Baluji, Judah & Solomon.

DEATH BY BURNING.

WOMAN'S SARI CATCHES FIRE.

On the evening of the 23rd November Gowribai, a Hindu widow, aged 17, residing at Girgaum, was lighting a lamp, when her sari caught fire accidentally. On hearing her cries some of the neighbour ran to the spot and extinguished the fire, but not before she was severely burnt all about her body. She was treated at home, as she refused to go to the hospital, and she died there on Sunday last.

EMPIRE "OUR DAY" PROGRAMME.

The last performance on Sunday night at the Empire Cinema was in aid of "Our Day" Fund. The first half of the programme was agreebly interluded with songs by Mr. and Mrs. McGrath. Mr. McGrath sang "Sergeant of the line" and "A Thrush at Eve" and Mrs. McGrath a sentimental little song called "Someday I'll make you want Me" and a ragtime song and later they joined forces in the popular "And when I tell Them" duet from "To-night's the Night" and "In Society" from "The Count of Luxemburg." The "Our Day" Entertainment Committee will certainly be grateful to Mr. and Mrs. McGrath also to Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Bailey who undertook the important work of disposing of flag souveniers. The performance realised about Rs. 400 for the fund.

FIRE AT UMERCADY.

RESULTS IN DAMAGE OF PROPERTY.

On Sunday night a fire took place in a two-storied building in Umercady. The house was the property of one Alladin Nanji, and the upper floor which was used as residential quarters by some men, first caught fire. The fire brigade, however, were successful in extinguishing the fire soon and there was no loss of life. The damage to the house is estimated at Rs. 5,000, and to the property of the residents at Rs. 200. The fire was put out in about 15 minutes; the cause of the conflagration is stated to be the careless handling of a naked kerosine lamp.

LUCKNOW RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING.

(From our correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 26.

The meeting closed with another good day's racing. The fields were small but select and the finishes were closer than as yet provided. This was noticeable in the Countrybred Handicap, where Hameedia won by a short head, there being dead-heat for the second place. Favourites generally secured the verdict, except in the last race, in which the outsider Leila won handsomely. His Honour the Lieut.-Governor and Lady Meston were present. Great credit is due to Mr. Fownes, Secretary, for the excellent arrangements, but some dissatisfaction was expressed with the roping-off of a portion of the paddock for Club members.

THE COUNTRY BRED PONY HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. C. O. Fitch and J. D. Scott's LADY MALWOOD, 9-0, McGowan 1
Sirdar Gyan Singh and Mr. S. K. Sinha's SHAMROCK, 7-2, Japheth 2
Betting:—7 to 4 on Lady Malwood, evens Shamrock.

The race: They raced together till half a furlong from home when the favourite drew out and won by three-quarter of a length.

Time:—1 min. 19 4-5 secs.

THE LUCKNOW PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. J. D. Scott's SEALAD, 9-9, Ruiz 1
Mr. S. Bash Bashir Ali's MAUD, 8-10, Pullin 2
Mr. A. Sattar's TOKEN, 7-8, Flynn 3
Betting:—6 to 4 against Token, evens Sealad, 2 to 1 against Maud.

The race:—Sealad took the lead near the second stand and all through was challenged by Maud. Won by a long head, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 17 secs.

THE LUCKNOW STEEPLECHASE.—Distance 2½ miles over the Steeplechase Course.

Capt. G. M. Hutton's ARIZONA BILL, 10-7, Capt. Bernard 1
Messrs. I. D. Marshall and J. D. Scott's SHOLTO, 11-0, Malone 2
Betting:—2 to 1 on Sholto, evens Arizona Bill.

The race:—Arizona Bill immediately put several lengths between himself and Sholto and subsequently largely increased his lead. Won by distance.

Time:—5 mins. 13 secs.

THE DESERT HANDICAP.—Distance 6 miles.

Maharaja of Patiala's SOLAR STAR, 9-11, Trahan 1
Lieut.-Colonel Cook Young's SEARCHLIGHT II, 7-9, Japheth 2*
General Raja Hari Singh's PHAROAH, 6-4 (cd. 6-10), Moosamdin 2*
Messrs. Hamer and St. Maur's BRITISH, 9-2, Ruiz 3

* Dead-heat.

Also ran:—Hyrim 9-9, Selim 6-13 (cd. 7-1).

Betting:—7 to 4 on Solar Star, 5 to 2 on British, 4 to 1 against Searchlight II, 12 to 1 Pharoah, 20 to 1 Hyrim.

The race:—A close finish, in which Solar Star secured a verdict by three-quarter of a length, dead-heat for the second place, a head between dead-heaters and the third.

Time:—1 min. 53 3/5 secs.

THE COUNTRY BRED HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. A. Hameed's HAMEEDIA, 9-12, Pullin 1
Mr. Mathradas Gocuidas's R. G., 9-12, Crowden 2*
Thakur Rajendra Singh's WEE LAD, 8-9, Ruiz 2*
Maharaja of Patiala's HOUSEMAID, 8-12, Trahan 3

* Dead-heat.

Also ran:—Ismailia 8-5, Hard Cash 8-0, Atlanta 7-6, Red Vergin 6-0.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Hameedia and Housemaid, 5 to 1 R. G. and Hard Cash, 7 to 1 Wee Lad, 10 to 1 the others.

The race:—Another close race Hameedia won by a short head, dead-heat for the second place, 3 lengths between dead-heaters and the third.

Time:—1 min. 16 3/5 secs.

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Maharaja of Gwalior's PHILANTHROPIST, 10-2, Trahan 1
Mr. F. M. Garda's GRABELOTT, 8-3, Pullin 2
Mr. P. A. Stewart's SANTA CLAUS, 7-0, Japheth 3
Also ran:—Silver Memory 6-7 (cd. 6-10).

Betting:—2 to 1 on Philanthropist, 3 to 1 the others.

The race:—Philanthropist made the running for greater part of the way. The field closed up near finish when the favourite again drew out and won by 1 length, neck between second and third.

Time:—3 mins. 43 4/5 secs.

THE CORINTHIAN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

General Raja Hari Singh's LEILA, 7-6, McGowan 1
Thakur Sripal Singh's TALCUM, 9-4, Ruiz 2
Maharaja of Patiala's L'AVENIR, 10-5, Trahan 3
Major Sir George Beanmont's DRILL MISTRESS, 9-10, Pullin 4
Also ran:—Hoppner 9-10.

Betting:—5 to 2 on Talcum, evens L'Avenir, 4 to 1 against Drill Mistress, 6 to 1 Leila and Hoppner.

The race:—Leila led all the way, attended by Drill Mistress and Talcum and although challenged by the latter, won by 1 length, half a length between second and third, 1½ lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 29 secs.

FREE FIGHT IN KAMATIPURA.

PEACE-MAKER STABBED.

There was a free fight on the night of Sunday last between some Patans in Kamatipura 6th Lane over a woman, in front of a liquor shop. Sticks and knives were used in the course of the fight. One Abdul Gafar, who went to separate the fighters, was stabbed in the chest for his trouble. One of his ribs was severed, and the wound penetrated his lungs. Two others also sustained contused wounds on the head. Abdul has been taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment and enquiries are in progress.

A Rangoon telegram says:—A memorial was submitted in 1915 to the Director-General, Indian Telegraphs by the clerical branch, Indian Telegraphs, Burma for the re-organisation of the Department which was rejected on the ground that the re-organisation of the whole department was effected as recently as 1910 and another change was unnecessary. They have now submitted another memorial to the Government of India basing their appeal on similar grounds to those urged previously in it.

A Rangoon message says:—A telegram has been received by the Borneo Co. Ltd., to the effect that the steamer Hatachi Maru is missing between Colombo and Delagoa Bay. The steamer left Colombo for South Africa on 23rd September.

NEW AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AND FARM.

OPENED BY LORD WILLINGDON AT JAMBUL.

H. E. Lord Willingdon performed on Saturday last, the ceremony, of opening the Agricultural School and Farm at Jambul, in the Thana District, which have come into existence by the large-heartedness of Mr. Vithoba Khanduji Pisal (Patel) who gave one-third of his landed estate, for the purpose, on the understanding that Government undertook to build a school with a hostel attached, expenses of which were to be met from the income of the estate. Accordingly Government erected a school at an approximate cost of Rs. 25,000, and the opening ceremony, as stated above was performed on Saturday. His Excellency motored with his aid-de-camp and arrived at Jambul at 9-30 a.m. Amongst those present were Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Mr. Ihekne, Dy. Collector, Mr. Keatinge, Director of Agriculture, Dr. Mann, Principal Poona Agricultural School, Mr. Benson, Exec. Engineer, and others.

The proceedings opened with a welcome song by the boys after which Mr. K. D. Dhru, one of the trustees of the Pisal Trust Fund, read a welcome address to H. E. thanking him for coming there, thus showing that "our long cherished belief that our good and just rulers take interest in the well-being of the poor ryots of this land" was right. He also thanked Mr. Keatinge, the Director of Agriculture, "who looked upon Mr. Pisal's noble object with sympathy and moved Government to accept his offer and sanction a large recurring expenditure for the institution." Mr. Pisal spoke in Marathi, detailing the circumstances under which the present school came into existence, and adding that, "I have already published a booklet in Marathi on the subject of cultivation of land in this part of the Province on the strength of nearly 50 years' experience as a cultivator, and I can submit a short scheme of improvements which according to my humble opinion are worth making, to the Head of the Agricultural Department." Finally, he thanked H. E. for "sanctioning a large recurring expenditure on this institution which is bound to be a boon to the cultivators of this part of the country."

The Governor in reply said that he had great pleasure in performing the ceremony, the more so as he himself was an agriculturist and a lover of agriculture. He thanked Mr. Pisal for his large-heartedness and for his promise to give some more of his estate assessed at Rs. 200, if the Farm worked satisfactorily. He had thus set a good example to other agriculturists holding landed estates. Rao Bahadur Dandekar thanked the Governor for his presence there, and added that Mr. Pisal had undoubtedly set a good example to rich agriculturists. After the boys had recited some songs, the Governor inspected the school and declared it open.

Three cheers for his Excellency proposed by the ubiquitous Mr Shapoorji "Congresswalla" (who has it seems taken the monopoly of cheers for the whole of India) ended a very pleasing ceremony.

"NARASIMHA"
LEHYAM (with gold).
A boon to the weak. Improves blood and vitality, restores lost energy. Cures heat complaints and diabetes. It removes all weakness and increases nerve vigour. 2 tins enough. 20-tola tin Rs. 2-8 (2 tins Rs. 4-12). V. P. extra.
P. C. A. & Co.,
Ayurvedic Samaj Pondur, Guntur Dt.

OTHER ORGANS AFFECTED.

Decaying and distorted teeth permit cavities and crevices, favoring the retention of food debris, in which THE MOST MALIGNANT MICRO-ORGANISMS DEVELOP UNDISTURBED, and, having a direct and inviting entrance to the stomach and intestines cause slow bacterial poisoning, infecting the system generally and the vulnerable organs particularly.

Irritation produced by diseased teeth and gums is frequently the origin of many reflex and obscure nerve disturbances. Affections of the eyes and ears have also been traced to irritations and infections resulting from diseased and misplaced teeth and unhealthy gums. Headache, neuralgia in all parts of the body, and especially in the face, and some forms of insanity have been traced to conditions associated with diseased teeth. Teeth have three principal functions:

1. To thoroughly masticate the food.
2. To preserve the contour of the face.
3. To assist articulation of sound.

THEREFORE

KEEP YOUR TEETH IN ORDER
CONSULT

DR. CARR, D.D.S.,
DENTAL OFFICE
107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY
Oppt. Clock Tower, over French

BOMBAY'S EXHIBITION OF INDIAN PRODUCTS.

FORMALLY OPENED BY THE GOVERNOR,

AN HISTORIC EDUCATIONAL EVENT.

We have recently had in Bombay a plethora of expert opinion on Indian Industries before the Industrial Commission, but never a demonstration. And that is what the Indian and European Industrial community were provided with at the Town Hall yesterday afternoon. The Town Hall, below and above, was a scene of utmost glory as far as Indian products were concerned. To the mind undisturbed by Industrial vagaries in India, it was more than a revelation. The classification of exhibits was admirable and the Arcadian beauty of the decorations still more worthy of admiration. The visitor found himself or herself in a maze of brightly decorated stalls where the might of India's Industrial possibilities was reflected in a bewildering wilderness of colour. With catalogue in hand, the ordinary visitor to the Exhibition had undoubtedly an Industrial feast in possession, but he was either shouldered to crushing point in a crowd of inspecting and admiring "prospectors" or driven to the Wedgewood Club for rest and refreshment.

The time appointed for the opening of the Exhibition and Fancy Fete was 4-30 p.m., but an hour before this, the stringency of Police Regulations made it difficult for the public to find shelter in the Town Hall from a scorching sun. Even at the cost of a mortgage on jewellery, a catalogue of the exhibits was discouraged by the military sentinels to whom a laxity of orders at the entrances and exits spelt an eternal loss of Paradise. The result was somewhat disquieting. Battalions of distinguished people had to find their way into the Town Hall from the proper channel and remain there, if they did, until their Excellencies arrived. Hundreds on the streets quarrelled among themselves to decide what the great *Tamasha* was about. Nobody appeared to whisper to them that an Exhibition of Food and Household Requisites of Indian Requisites was being opened by their Excellencies at the Town Hall and that the Exhibition with a Fancy Fete thrown in would run till Saturday next. Nor were the masses told, free of the informant's fees, that the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund jewelled by Lady Willingdon, had now been in operation for over three years, and had grown to be one of the largest organizations in the East, that it was an agency for affording help and relief to our British and Indian troops at various fronts, and also in furnishing comforts for the wounded, sick and war-worn who have been treated in many hospitals in this City and in the Bombay Presidency; that the great Exhibition and Fancy Fair was intended as an appeal to both high and rich and poor to support the laudable object for which the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund had laboured assiduously for weeks.

FORMAL OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived at the Town Hall yesterday afternoon in State, and were welcomed, on alighting, by the members of the Exhibition Committee who comprised Mr. W. C. Sheppard I.C.S., (Chairman), the Hon. Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, Mr. C. D. Barker, the Hon. Mr. Mahomedbhoy H. Lallji, Mr. J. E. Needham, Capt. F. W. Wilson, the Hon. Mr. Purshotumdass Thakurdass, Mr. G. Wittet, Mr. J. E. Jackson, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Sir Thomas Holland, Chairman and several members of the Industrial Commission now in Bombay. A guard-of honour of Bluejackets was drawn up at the Town Hall, and the Band of the 1st B. B. & C. I. Railway Rifles struck up a lively air as their Excellencies, ascended, in State procession up the steps of the Town Hall, to proceed, without a chart, to the rear of the gorgeously flagged building, to formally open the Exhibition and Fancy Fair. His Excellency in addressing a brilliant gathering below the stairs from where he spoke said:—

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Governor, declaring the Exhibition open, said:
Ladies and Gentlemen,

In coming here to-day to open this great Exhibition of Food and Industrial Requisites of Indian Production, the Governor of Bombay stands before you with feelings of very real pride in the Presidency and its people, pride in the first place of a personal kind, for I think all will agree with me when I say that the first idea of starting such a scheme originated in the fertile and imaginative brain of her Excellency Lady Willingdon, proud too in the knowledge that the success of the Exhibition, and I shall claim its success before many of you have seen it for I have had a private view, is due to the fact that that success has been brought about by the goodwill and cordial co-operation of British and Indian races of all classes and professions without which I am confident we should have been able to do little.

This Exhibition has been organised for two specific purposes about each of which I should like to make a few remarks.

In the first place we wish to show to the householder and consumer how many of the necessaries of our lives can be purchased in India itself, and in the second place we wish to give the various industrial firms that are exhibiting an opportunity for displaying their wares and enlarging their markets, and of setting an example to others to start further industrial enterprises. We have in his hall many exhibits from our own Presidency, and I am glad to say that several firms have with great enterprise sent exhibits from many other parts of this great continent, and I must make special mention of two fine exhibits coming from the States of Baroda and Gwalior, the rulers of which States are both well known for their energy and enterprise in industrial concerns, and express our grateful thanks to them for their encouragement and support.

I have said that I can claim the success of this Exhibition, but on consideration I think I will withdraw that remark. By good luck or good management we have amongst us to-day Sir Thomas Holland and all the members of his Commission, and I think you will approve when I suggest that we leave the judgment of the success or failure of this Exhibition in their experienced hands, with all confidence as to what their verdict will be.

THE PURPOSE OF THE ENTERPRISE.

And now let me turn for a moment to the second purpose of this great enterprise. It is to raise money for the "Our Day" Fund, and the amount raised here will be specially earmarked for the funds of the Women's Branch. You will all of you before you have been here very long realise that the spider in the form of the Women's Branch has woven a most skilful web all round this building in which are located all the Industrial Exhibits in order at every turn to catch the affluent fly. Go where you will, north, south, east or west, you will be captured. I can only express the profound hope that you will walk willingly into the parlour, and realising as you all do the splendid work that the Women's Branch has done in the past, remembering as you must that they are now spending between 60 to 80,000 rupees a month to supply comforts to our troops at the various battlefronts, you will all succumb readily to the persuasion and charms of the many lady spiders, and supply plentiful munitions in order to enable the Women's Branch to carry on their great work.

I wish I could in any way satisfactorily express my feelings of deep and sincere thanks to all those ladies and gentlemen who have with such untiring zeal and devotion worked to produce the many attractions and interests of this Exhibition. If I had the time I would like to refer to each group of workers individually, but they must all rest satisfied with the assurance that I deeply appreciate their voluntary services and I thank them one and all from the bottom of my heart. There is however one gentleman to whom I must make a special reference, who, I am sure it will be agreed has been the genius of this undertaking. Mr. Jackson has shown great qualities before now, but to-day he has excelled himself, and I must specially congratulate him on showing powers of organization and control which have been largely responsible for the success and efficiency in every detail of an enterprise of such importance and magnitude.

INCREASING SYMPATHY BETWEEN BRITISH AND INDIAN RACES.

Before I conclude and in the presence of this important gathering, I wish to point one moral which I wish to draw from the events of to-day. We citizens of the Bombay Presidency can claim with pride and confidence that we have been the pioneers of several great undertakings during the past few years. Has it ever struck any of you why these undertakings have generally been crowned with success? It is, I am certain, because we are also the pioneers of a far greater movement all important to the future welfare of this country that of securing sympathy, good feeling, co-operation, and a good understanding between the British and Indian races, which is I confidently believe extending day by day in this Presidency. May I not to-day express the sincere hope as one who has learnt to love this country and its people that this movement may extend and permeate far beyond the limits of our Presidency with the result that India may become in its every part the most contented, the most presperous, yea and the most loyal part of his Majesty's Dominions.

I now declare this Exhibition open and wish it every possible success.

SIR THOMAS HOLLAND'S THANKSGIVING.

Sir Thomas Holland, thanking H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon, for opening the Exhibition, said:—I have been asked by the Committee of the Women's Branch to represent their views and those of the exhibitors in thanking his Excellency the Governor for his kindness in opening this Exhibition. To this expression of our appreciation I know you would all like me to add our deep appreciation of the fact that the inspiration which has produced this Exhibition is due to her Excellency Lady Willingdon. The way in which the Women's Branch of the War Fund has led the rest of India in our many war activities, energy which originates from and is maintained by her single-minded devotion to the real and lasting interests of India. I should like, as a stranger, whose business it is just now to be critical, to take this opportunity of congratulating your Committee on the remarkable standard of quality which has been attained in the collection of exhibits. Although it has been my special business during the past year to study the recent progress of Indian industries, this Exhibition has produced surprises for me in every section. To the exhibitors I would give a word of warning and advice, and that is to remember that it is rigid uniformity of quality and reliability that affects the customer more even than high quality. Let this special effort, therefore, become the standard that will establish the good name of the Indian manufacturer. During the past eight months we have learnt, through the activities of the Munitions Board, that many things formerly imported by Government Departments as a matter of course, can easily be manufactured in India. Necessity has been the fertile mother of invention. I hope that the rules for the purchase of Government stores abroad, which have been rendered useless by war conditions may never be wanted in the same way again, and that India will rapidly become more self-contained. But this means maintaining the standard of excellence illustrated by this Exhibition in other places than Bombay. For this reason I am glad to see that Madras and Calcutta propose to follow your lead. And for this lead among the Provinces, you are indebted to the untiring energy and generous devotion to the Presidency of those who follow, with affectionate respect, the high example of your Governor and her Excellency Lady Willingdon.

VISITING THE EXHIBITION AND SHOWS.

Having declared the Exhibition open, their Excellencies, in accordance, with tradition, were full of smiles and hearty greetings for those within reach, and they were H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, H. H. the Rajah Saheb of Drangadhra, the Chief of Ichalkaranji, General Knight, General St. John, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Nowrojee Vakil, Sir Thomas Holland, Sir R. A. Mukerji, Sir V. D. Thackersey, Mr. A. Chatterton, the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. D. McBain, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Purshotumdass Thakoredass, the Baba Saheb Pantsachir of Bhor, Sirdar Rustomji Vakil, Mr. J. E. Jackson, Mr. W. C. Sheppard, the Hon. Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Meyer Nissim and others of distinction—not excluding, of course, many ladies in charming frocks and sarees.

The illustrious group moved from stall to stall where, according to Mr. Pomeroy Webb's "Foreword," they found excellent food products of Indian manufacture from the relatively simple flour, wheat meal, tapioca, cocoanut, butter, cheese, honey, tea, spices, jam, etc., to the more difficult biscuits, cocoa, edible oil, vinegar, chocolate, preserved foods and condiments. As for household requisites, almost every necessary were seen as they came from the Indian factories—doormats, cloths, rugs, soap, crockery, chairs, tables, candles, matches, buttons, dusters, brushes, brooms, pots, pans, coir mattings, basket work, pencils, pens, ink, paper, sealing wax, etc. Seeing is believing, adds Mr. Webb, and the sight of good articles of Indian manufacture will doubtless convince many visitors, as it did Lord and Lady Willingdon and party, not only that such articles are actually made in India, but also that they can easily be obtained on India—both in war time and in times of peace. Lady Willingdon's enterprise in initiating this exhibition of Indian products, merits and commands success.

THE FANCY FETE.

Lord and Lady Willingdon never do things by halves, and so it transpired that they visited *every one* of the side-shows in turn, and remained on the grounds till myriads of electric jets illuminated a considerable area. They saw the Laughing Gallery, a Conjurer, the Topsy-Turvey House, a Boxing Booth, the Maze, Cocoanut Shies, the Rings, the Wax Works, the Mermaid, a Shooting Gallery, an Aerial Flight, Praeneste, a Treasure Trove, etc. All these were undoubtedly interesting and amusing, and will prove a source of great attraction to the anticipated crowds to the Exhibition and the gardens in front. One of the magnetic attractions in the Elphinstone Gardens is the "Christmas Bazaar." Here we have a glimpse of "Covent Garden" in miniature, in charge of Mrs. Millard, Lady Batchelor, and Mrs. Lawless Hepper, the "Adam Stall," curiously enough is looked after by a trio of Eves—Mrs. Jamieson, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Hughes. Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. A. J. Raymond, Mrs. Orr White and Mrs. Sisson preside over the destinies of the "Eve Stall." The "Corbrille de Bijoux" is jealously guarded by Lady Dorab Tata and Lady Nethersole. The additional stalls at the Christmas Bazaar include:—"Wounded Soldiers," Pot Pourri, "Japan," "Variety Stall," "The Thatched House,' The Bakeries,' "Madame Chick," the Paris Garden, the Meena Bazaar, Noah's Ark, the English Cottage and Fortune Teller, the Camera Corner. In the Grand Fancy Fair too, will be encountered an Indian Village and a Street in Baghdad in which will be found many examples of works and crafts with Indian music of a high order by musicians kindly lent by the States of Jaipur, Dhar, and Gwalior. There are various shops and stalls, in addition, with demonstrations of Indian workmanship and many other attractions too numerous to mention. A museum of War Trophies contains many valuable trophies and curious from all theatres of the War—some of historic interest. But, turning to the grounds of the Town Hall, the triumph of the side-shows is the Wedgwood Club where every prospect pleaseth and only man is vile—in an atmosphere of goddesses flitting about an emerald lawn serving the blest with all manner with tea and cakes and nectar and ambrosia which are usually dispensed under another name. Mrs. Rettallack, Mrs. Batley, Mrs. Bovagais, Mr. H. G. Weber, and Capt. Rettallack, are the diversities in charge of this seductive enclosure. The Gaiety Theatre must not and cannot be overlooked. It includes Cinema entertainments from 6-15 to 8 p.m. and special concerts, Theatricals, etc., at 9-30. The services of the following Bands have been kindly lent:—H. E. the Governor's Band, G. I. P. Railway Band, Drum and Pipe Band, B.V.R., Bombay Artillery Band, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Band, Junaghad Highland Pipers, the Taj Orchestra, and the Wedgwood Club Orchestra.

As the Exhibition and Fancy Fair will continue till Saturday, we shall have an opportunity to refer to both from time to time.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES' STATE ARRIVAL.

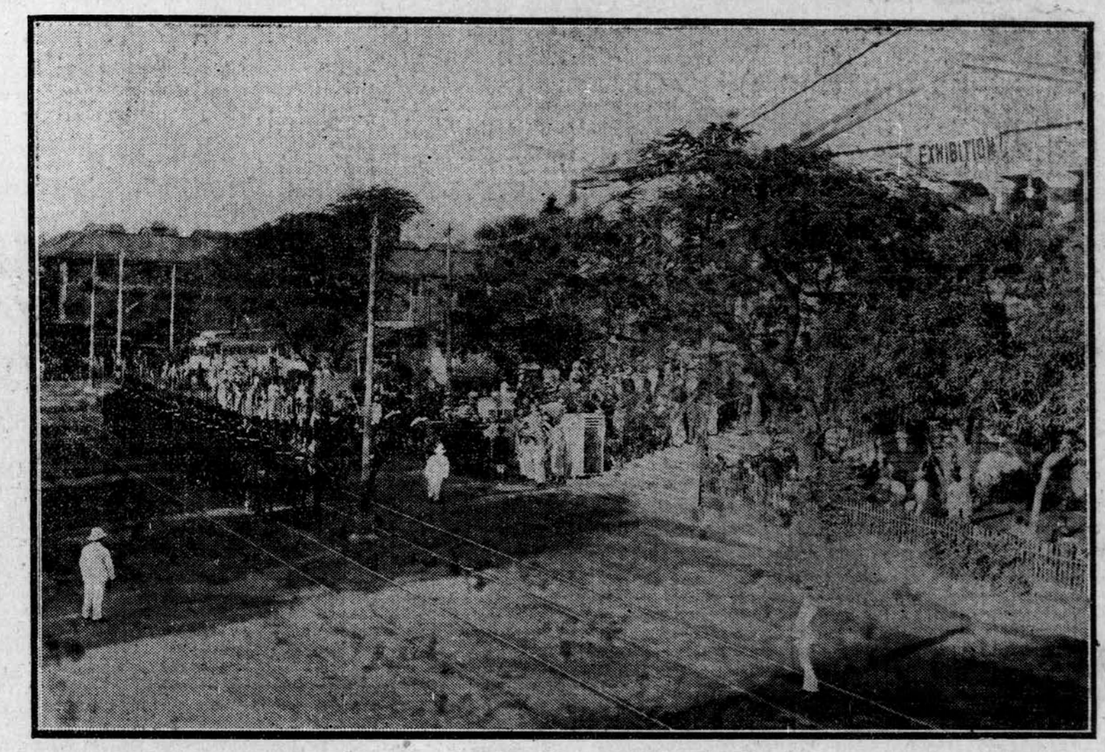

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON ARE SEEN HERE ARRIVING IN STATE TO OPEN THE EXHIBITION.

GWALIOR EXHIBITS.

In the present Exhibition of Food and Household requisites, the Gwalior Exhibits, claim a prominent part. They are arranged in a beautiful, fairly large sized stall, of 40ft. by 10ft. commanding three arches and situated on the right side of the musical Organ in Central Town Hall. The stall is very nicely decorated. The goods are displayed all round the sides and in the centre; leaving a path in the middle-centre all round. His Highness the Maharaja is very keen on industrial development and the stall has been fitted up at great expense and trouble by His Highness's order by the Commerce and Industry Department; with the help of Prof. M. J. Gajjar of Bombay and also the Director of the State Chemical and Technical Laboratory with the help of Mr. Rangnekar, the Commerce Inspector.

As one enters the stall he finds on the first rack many useful household requisites. The important among them are:—

1. Sipri Spring Water (A Natural Table Water most delicious to drink.)
2. Soaps of Central India Soap Works and Gwalior Soap Factory. (Glycerine and Turkish bath transparent soap.)
3. Tinctures and Perfumes (Cologne, Lavendar, Brilliantine, etc.) manufactured by the State Chemical and Technical Laboratory; and various Chemical industries (1) Salargum (2) Thymol (Thymoxol) etc. etc.
4. Syrup, Chutnies, curry powder, etc., made in Gwalior; and supplied to Mesopotamia.

Then comes the section of beautiful Lacquer work on wood. Next are different kinds of Saries valued from Rs. 8 to Rs. 25 These saries of good texture and design are generally used in the Bombay Presidency.

Then is the section of Leather work manufactured in the State Tannery and Leather Factory at Morar. There are different kinds of shoes and boots and some of them are just like Foreign ones and very cheap in comparison. Gwalior has got a big Tannery and Leather Factory. They are Government contractors and the out-turn of the factory of last year was about Rs. 8,00,000. In this section specially ladies' shoes and Universal boots attract the attention of the visitors. The Universal boot serves the purpose of boot as well as gaiters, and was awarded Gold Medals at Baroda, Allahabad and Meerut Exhibitions.

The fifth item of the stall is of Chanderi cloth. Chanderi has long been famous for the manufacture of delicate muslins. They are much superior in texture to several others of similar make. The cloth of Chanderi is of unusual fineness and texture which improves on washing, while the gold borders are of great beauty.

Then is the Pottery Works, Gwalior, which is most attractive of all. The articles which are manufactured in this Pottery Works are most excellent, and are such as Gwalior should be proud of. They were awarded Gold medals at Mysore and Baroda Exhibitions.

All round the sides are beautiful carpets of the Gwalior jails and of the carpet factory of J. P. Stewardes and Co. which are dyed in fast vegetable colours. The last is the show case exhibited by Tambat Brothers of Gwalior. They are manufacturer of nibs and have won 12 Gold and 10 Silver Medals in different exhibitions. They also manufacture survey instruments.

ELECTRICAL ENTERPRISE IN INDIA.

MORE ACTIVE STATE CO-OPERATION NEEDED.

INDIA AS A SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRY.

The Indian Industrial Commission resumed its sitting to-day at 11-30 a.m. in the Secretariat Council Hall, Sir Thomas Holland presiding.

Mr. W. F. Stewart Menteth, Electrical Engineer, stated:—It is desirable that Government expert officers should freely assist any contemplated electrical undertaking by giving technical advice. A commercial bureau at the headquarters of each local Government would be of great assistance.

PURCHASE BY GOVERNMENT.

There is not the least doubt that as far as Government work is concerned, restrictions imposed by rules for the purchase of stores, restrict the development of electrical enterprise in India. It is far cheaper and in every way more satisfactory for Government to purchase direct from firms in India. The Forest Department does not help industries in the supply of timber as it ought to do. They should be in a position to supply sawn timber, seasoned and otherwise, at depots throughout the country.

I have had 19 years' experience in different parts of India and have frequently met numbers of men, with considerable aptitude and skill, who suffer through being uneducated and who, if they had had primary education, could have risen to better positions. The electrical industry suffers more than others through lack of trained labour. I have proposed to Government that steps should be taken for licensing skilled electrical labour. Apprenticeship course should be prescribed so that apprentices receive a complete training in various branches without being confined, as at present, to one particular work. There should be a technological institute therefore for each province; the country is far too large to centralize such matters in a central institute. Moreover each province has its own particular resources and development of such resources should be encouraged in the province where they actually exist.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER.

With regard to hydro-electric power schemes, Bombay is progressing in this respect more than elsewhere, but the development of such undertakings is left to private enterprise entirely. There must be along the whole length of the Ghats innumerable places where power can be developed economically and investigation is unquestionably desirable. A survey showing places where this can be done economically would be most valuable. In the ordinary course of duties a Government officer however is too overworked to do any original work of this nature. Government experts should be encouraged in this respect and should be assisted by being relieved of all routine, clerical and accounts work which under the existing system such an officer is tied to. When the draft Act was promulgated, it was proposed to centralize the administration of electrical matters in the Government of India. Owing to the strong representation of this Government, however, the Act was modified and powers were decentralized to a considerable extent on local Governments. Further decentralization in my opinion, is desirable. I am strongly of opinion that powers under the Act of 1910 should be vested in the local Government as particular circumstances in a province may require rules which are not required elsewhere. Local Governments should have absolute and free control therefore in dealing with and developing electrical enterprise in their respective provinces. Uniformity means centralization, which in turn means delay. Burma has oil fields, Bengal coal fields, Bombay water power. Uniformity of practice in such a case therefore is a hopeless bug-bear and each province should be absolutely unfettered to develop its own resources as rapidly as it possibly can.

CONFERENCE OF EXPERTS.

Replying to the President, witness said the local governments should get down electrical engineering specialists, and should give facilities for the public to take their advice. It was not necessary to maintain an Imperial Department of electrical engineers acting as a reservoir to supply the needs of the provinces. A conference of the different provincial experts would be useful, and would suffice for the exchange of views, etc.

Replying to Sir R. N. Mukerjee, witness said that theoretical and practical training should be intermixed in the course for electrical engineering.

Replying to Mr. Chatterton witness said that Government consulting engineers could be permitted gradually to build up a private consulting practice. Witness admitted that men who came out of the Indian Institute of Science improved in course of time. They should at any rate have further training. Witness went on to say that all students going in for electrical engineering should go through a certain preliminary course of mechanical engineering. Witness had not examined the schemes for generating power put forward by private individuals. Such individuals give the details of the scheme to the Government before they obtained any concessions. Witness did look over such schemes and did generally offer advice on these schemes to the Government. He did not know of any proposals on the part of the Government of Bombay to bring in electrical schemes for generating power. He was of opinion that Government consulting engineers should offer their advice free.

To Sir Francis Stewart witness said that his department came under the Public Works Section of the Government of Bombay.

To Sir Dorab, witness said that it would be a sound scheme to conduct a general survey and inform the public where electrical power could be obtained, and in what places it could be made available. His part in advising about new electrical schemes was only in respect of the practicability and safety of the scheme.

MR. KEATINGE.

The Hon. Mr. G. F. Keatings, Director of Agriculture, Bombay, was the next witness examined.

He said:—I think that there can be no doubt that except in the case of well established industries such as cotton, gins, presses, etc., capital in the mofussil is very shy. In the mofussil I certainly think that it would draw local capital to any new venture if it were known that Government were in some way associated with the enterprise. In matters where a good case can be made out for the establishment of an industry in any locality, and where people of the right standing and capacity are anxious to take the matter up and are willing to put a fair amount of capital into it, I think that a guarantee by Government (say) 4 per cent. interest and the knowledge that the industry was under some general Government supervision would do much to attract local capital and probably this would be the best way to give financial assistance.

INITIAL ASSISTANCE.

The other ways in which financial assistance can be given, viz., an initial loan free of interest, an initial subsidy, annual subventions, etc., are no doubt very valuable aids to any industry, but for practical purposes it seems to me that they can be given on a large scale only where the Government can command large surplus revenues, or where steps can be taken for Government to recoup itself at a comparatively early date. Indeed when there exists a system which includes heavy Government subsidies, involving a considerable measure of Government control, accompanied by heavy import duties and an adjustable consumption tax, the industry to which this system is applied has many of the features of a Government monopoly, and can easily be turned into a source of profit to Government. It is of course a fact that in the case of Formosa (to which witness had referred) the profit is secured and maintained at the cost of the sugar consumer within the Japanese Empire; and it is only in cases where the natural facilities and the available skill are adequate that this system can be applied without undue cost to the consumer. In such cases, however, it has its merits not only as a means of creating new industries, but also as a means of placing indirect taxation on a broad basis. If pushed very far it amounts to State Socialism.

CONDITIONS FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Referring to sugar industry, witness proceeded:—To the extent of its irrigation facilities the Deccan has admirable facilities for sugar production. At present these irrigation facilities are very limited. In order that sugar factories may be started they must be able effectively to control a certain area of land on which they can grow a large part of their own cane, and this area must be compact, so as to allow cheap and rapid transport of cane to the factory. This involves the crux of the situation, since the land is at present occupied in small lots by the very large number of land-holders, and it is not possible for a projected company to obtain a large block of land on a secure tenure. I believe that there is only one way in which this difficulty can be overcome without injustice to the present occupants, and this would involve legislation.

Referring to oil industry, witness stated that a certain number of oil mills exist in India and cater for the local demand for oil, but no one seems to know whether foreign export can be carried on most profitably in the form of oil or of seeds. Technical monographs on the subject have been written, but the economic side of the question is very difficult to ascertain, and the public need to be enlightened in the matter.

The Commission then adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, November 27, 1917.

INDIAN ART AND MODERN INDUSTRY.

Anyone who has seriously studied the the history of the rapid deterioration of the great historic arts of India, which are now being reduced to a state of almost total extinction, will easily trace the causes which have brought about this deplorable state of things. As far back as 1879 William Morris, Edward Burne-Jones, Monier William, J. E. Millais, Edwin Arnold, Walter Crane, E. Alma Tadema and about forty-five other distinguished persons interested in the arts realised, as evidenced by the address which they then presented to Sir George Birdwood, that the welfare of the arts in question is important both to India and to Europe and that the loss of them would be "a serious blow to civilisation and an injury to the pleasure and dignity of life." These true lovers of art could not conceive that any thoughtful person would deny the responsibility of England in the matter, or, "the duty which a great country owes to the arts, of exercising foresight and patience, *lest for an apparent commercial gain she and the world in general should lose industries which have for ages made India famous, industries whose educational influence on the arts of the West is so universally acknowledged by all the students of Arts and History*" (the italics are ours). But, in spite of this, Art has never been considered of sufficient importance to engage the serious attention of those responsible for the administration of this country. It has been observed by a well-known art critic that the indifference and active philistinism of British administrators have almost completely suppressed the lively inborn artistic sense of the people of this country and that even the Goths and the Vandals in their most ferocious iconoclasm did less injury to Art than that which these have done and continue to do in the name of civilisation.

The few Schools of Art that exist in this country, though maintained by the State, have never occupied any definite position in British educational policy in India. The Schools have been allowed to drift and scant attention has been paid to the living traditions of Indian Art. For thirty years two of these ignored the very existence of any indigenous art, and we have yet to learn of any serious attempt that has been made to attract the members of the hereditary craftsmen class to these schools. Their abject submission to Western influences and their indiscriminate and indifferent imitation of Western examples of art was the natural consequence of their irresponsible position. It was impossible, having regard to their anomalous position, that they could long remain unaffected by the taint of commercialism. It is difficult to distinguish some of these schools from industrial workshops or rather from those common emporiums which dispose of what are regarded as Indian curios manufactured for the not too discriminating taste of the tourist. The unique store of artistic material, in the country, available for educational and economic purposes, was under the circumstances neglected and the "industries whose educational influence on the arts of the West is so universally acknowledged by all the students of Art and History" were thoughtlessly allowed to deteriorate. It is indeed a matter of great regret that the one school of art built and endowed by an Indian should be the least Indian in aims and methods. The Principal of this school, Mr. Burns, is a benevolent and well-intentioned Englishman, but it appears he has not "made himself a pagan," as Madame Stael would say, "for the purpose of penetrating antiquity". The evidence, he gave, before the Industrial Commission last week proves the truth of the statement of Charlotte Corday before the Convention: *"On execute mal ce qu' on n'a pas concu soi-meme."* "The refusal of Indian craftsmen to recognise modern conditions and adapt their methods and ideas to them", Mr. Burns said, "was the real cause of their collapse." If it is admitted, as it ought to be, that it is the architecture of a nation which alone can give us an adequate idea of the state of the national art, one has but to look at some of the modern architectural monstrosities in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, which have so readily adapted themselves to what Mr. Burns would call modern ideas and methods, to understand the inaccuracy of his statement. The carpets of Masulipattam, formerly among the finest produced in India, were we are told by Sir George Birdwood, "corrupted by the European, chiefly English, demand for them." While describing the Benares Kinkhabs, Sir George Watt deplored that "the fine old art designs that have been attained after centuries of evolution are being abandoned and models utterly unsuited and far inferior artistically are being substituted." He confidently affirmed that he found in at least 50 per cent. of the important silver smiths' workshops of India the illustrated trade catalogues of European firms and stores being employed as the pattern books upon which their silver plate was being modelled. Mr. Burns himself some time ago admitted that "the European visitor has been the means of encouraging the faults most noticeable in the Indian silversmiths." He will thus see that the craftsman never refused to meet "modern demands" and that his anxiety, not his refusal, to supply these demands was the real cause of his collapse. We are now informed by Mr. Burns that "there is a vast change in the needs and tastes of large sections of the people." Therefore, he believes that the craftsman must adapt his methods and ideas to this change. This principle, though it might perhaps be applied unhesitatingly to other industries, ought to be applied with great modification, precaution and foresight to the art industries of a nation. The art industries ought to be regarded as quite distinct from other industries. They cannot be treated in the same manner in which other industries are treated. It is, therefore, necessary to consider the nature of the change in the needs and tastes of the people. "Large sections of the people" is a sufficiently vague phrase. If Mr. Burns implies by that that there is a "vast change" in the needs and tastes of the masses he greatly exaggerates the true state of affairs. In a poverty-stricken country like India the needs of the people are extremely limited and they cannot afford to have any taste so as perceptibly to affect the art industries of the country. It is indeed to be deplored that even the educated section of the community has not remained unaffected by the continuous decline, for the last hundred years or so, of public taste, so that educated Indians, as Mr. Havell says, "probably stand behind the rest of the civilised world in artistic understanding." It is not yet generally recognised that a national decline in artistic taste spells, as he says, "not only intellectual impoverishment but commercial disaster." Art industries stand distinct from any other industry inasmuch as they depend for their ultimate success on the manner and the extent to which they reflect the true needs and the sentiments of the people. It is absurd, therefore, to ask the craftsman to follow blindly the change, which is another name for decline in artistic taste. It must be understood that art industries, worth the name, cannot flourish in an atmosphere that is essentially eclectic. Especially is this true in regard to the art industries of India where the fine old art designs have been "attained after centuries of evolution." It is not change that is destructive, but aimless, ill-conceived, or wrongly-purposed change. It is universally acknowledged that one of the striking charateristics of a healthy and vigorous style of art or architecture has always been its readiness to adapt and assimilate new ideas and perhaps nothing is more characteristic of the weakness and corruption of modern Indian art industries than the perpetual, senseless imitation, in design, of articles of European manufacture. Modern Indian arts are decaying because they have lost their hold of the sentiment of the people. The arts of India must at all events retain their Indian spirit or become altogether worthless as no art can flourish if the national sentiment is not in it.

It is necessary to emphasise what ought to be regarded as the fundamental laws of art industries because these laws remain usually unnoticed in most of the schemes for the revival of art industries. There is a universal tendency to consider the revival of these industries almost exclusively from the standpoint of the export trade. That is perhaps the reason why Mr. Burns seemed so anxious to impose "good design of whatever country or age" to meet, as he said, "the requirements of modern industry." His reluctance to admit the existence and the importance of indigenous art industries and his failure to suggest any considered measures for their revival is particularly significant. It is evident that in his anxiety to meet the requirements of modern industry, he is apt to forget the true function of the Schools of Art, and so subordinate the educational object of the schools to commercial interests. One wonders what is precisely "the principle underlying all good design of whatever country or age." This reminds one of the remark of Sir George Birdwood about the Scinde potter, imported from that place by the Bombay School of Art who subsequently "lost his cunning in Bombay". It is time the Schools of Art were freed from the taint of commercialism and ceased from being mere emporiums disposing of Indian curios to globetrotters and philistine dealers. It is impossible to condemn too strongly the attitude of mind which regards the functions of these institutions to be merely to satisfy the tourist and the curio-hunter and to meet what are called the "requirements of modern industry." On the other hand, it cannot be too often insisted upon that a considered and well-defined policy for the guidance of the Schools of Art should be formulated without any further unnecessary delay, which because it will not ignore the existence and the future of indigenous art industries, will promote their revival. "Schools of Art," as Sir George Birdwood said, "must become effective agents in this *renaissance*."

MOSLEM HUMANITY.

The infamous series of atrocities with which Turkey is unfortunately too credibly debited in connection with its Christian populations, especially with the hapless Armenians, is so truly heartrending that it is possible for any man, however constitutionally self-possessed, to be carried away in a moment of justifiable passion and to be disposed to look upon the Ottomans as a nation of savages under the willing control of the inhuman Germans. Lest, however, we forget, from lack of adequate preliminary investigation, it certainly is not too soon to keep before our mind's eye a few outstanding indices which are apt to be obscured by the solid fact of unspeakable atrocities which are likely to overshadow in the day of reckoning most other considerations. The circumstance to which an ordinary sense of justice would attach due weight is the most conspicuous fact that the bulk of the Musalman population has not only refrained from participation in the orgies of Jamal and Enver, but that they have from time to time in diverse localities endeavoured their feeble best to counter or at least to palliate the ferocious edicts issuing from Constantinople. With every one of our rapid succession of strides into the heart of Turkey it is imperative to remember that we have already a volume of testimony to the clean hands of the majority of the Moslem populace in connection with the carnage of the innocents in which the soulless spirit of these members of the Committee of Union and Progress have actively participated. In a moment of righteous indignation the public might lose sight of the authentic collection of facts, demonstrating that the orders of butchery issued from Stamboul were positively resisted by the Musalmans in outlying provinces. We are moved to call to mind the numerous instances of Musalman humanity and fellow feeling by the sweeping, though we are glad at once to admit not frequent, outbursts on the part of certain Christian clerics against the Moslem nations as a whole in connection with the Armenian massacres. While our troops are thundering at the gates of Jerusalem it is but fair to turn to the evidence of the historic Bryce Inquiry and derive comfort from the impartial records collected there. The Italian Consul-General at Tribizond, for instance, who was in charge of the districts of Eastern Anatolia, Armenia and Kurdestan, districts generally inhabited by Turks, Armenians, and Kurds with a considerable sprinkling of Persians, Greeks and Arabs has a most bloodcurdling story to tell, but has at the same time his cheerful testimony to bear to the instincts of compassion evinced by Moslem populations for their doomed fellow subjects of Christian persuasion. When the infamous decree, euphemistically disguised as that of "internment," was issued in June 1915 and all the Armenians were ejected by force from their various residences and despatched under guard of the gendarmerie to distant and unknown destinations, it meant no doubt for a few a journey not further than the interior of Mesopotamia; but for four-fifths of them it has meant a death accompanied by unherd of cruelties. The official order of internment came from Constantinople. It was the doing of the Central Government and the Committee of Union and Progress. "The local authorities and indeed the Moslem population," the Consul-General is careful to add, "tried to resist and to mitigate the decree, to make omissions, and to hush it up." The orders, however, of the Central Government were categorically confirmed and all were obliged to resign themselves and abide by them. It is likewise pertinent to weigh against the description of the horrors set down in agonising detail, too revolting for mere printed words to visualise for the reader the stern facts, the circumstance that even the few Musalmans of Turkey who were responsible for the abominations could scarcely have conceived, and could certainly not have carried out, the sanguinary enormity had they not been urged on by Turkey's Christian Allies who "delighted and even shielded with their strong arm these execrable crimes which have not their equal in history either modern of ancient." It will at any time lie in the mouth of the majority of the Musalman subjects of the Ottoman Empire that, with regard to the enforced conversion to Islam, they were carried out with, at the very least, the connivance of the most puissant autocrat in the world of Christianity.

Notes of the Day.

Capital and Labour.

A representative deputation of employers and workmen of the ship-building trades waited on the Premier on Sunday and submitted joint suggestions for securing the greatest possible output of new ships. Both the composition and the object of the deputation are especially noteworthy. Mr. Lloyd George described the deputation as a unique one, marking a very important step forward in industrial relations in the country. For one thing it is, as he said, one of the most encouraging features of the prosecution of the war that both employers and workmen should have realised the necessity of a good understanding between themselves—a realisation brought about mainly by the patriotic determination of each party to help in winning the war at any cost. One good resolution that is honestly carried out becomes the parent of many others. And it is therefore "a matter for considerable gratification that the desire should be expressed by employers and workmen for the establishment of some body, representative of both, which shall be an efficient instrument in settling all difficulties and dispute." Further, everyone must echo the hope expressed by the Premier that this is the beginning "of very big things in the way of getting a better, more complete, and more permanent understanding between employers and workmen in the vital industries of the country" particularly and all industries generally.

Housing Labour.

Giving evidence before the Industries Commission. Mr. A. E. Mirams, Consulting Engineer to the Local Government, stated that the conditions under which the labourer in Bombay lived were utterly wretched. This is a mere truism. Mr. Mirams seemed to think, however, that the Improvement Trust had already done all that it could to improve the housing of working classes and they were now confronted with the question as to how far it would be right for them to incur loss on the schemes which provide better housing for employees of factories. The Improvement Trust will, no doubt, feel grateful to Mr. Mirams for his gratuitous justification of their position. But the question is whether it accords with the view generally held regarding the achievements of the Board. In an important debate raised by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the fact was brought to light that during its twenty years' existence, the Trust had helped to squander public money by lakhs if not crores, that it had pulled down more houses than it had built and rendered overcrowding an absolute necessity. If, in fact, the Trust had discharged its duty properly, the working and poorer middle classes of the city should have been inhabiting to-day a veritable paradise instead of dragging out a weary existence in dirty, miserable-looking hovels.

Factory Employees.

Another point raised by Mr. Mirams was in regard to the housing of the factory worker. He laid it down as an axiom that, "it is the owner of the factory who must be made responsible for housing his labour" and to this end, he would resort to legislation in order to compel factory owners to allow no insanitary rooms to be occupied by their employees and to penalise the owners if they allowed overcrowding. Mr. Mirams' suggestion is an excellent one, and, if only a way could be found to give effect to it, we could effect some drastic reforms in the housing conditions of factory labour. But unfortunately conditions are not yet so far advanced as to enable us to compel the owners to look after the housing of their labour. The duty in this behalf rests mainly with Government and in a city like Bombay, with the Improvement Trust, to whom the Local Government has delegated its powers and functions. If it could be shown that this body had discharged its duty, there might be something to say in support of Mr. Miram's suggestion. But so far his is the only testimony that the Trust has done its duty. The more responsible sections of the city fathers hold a contrary view, with which that of Mr. Mirams cannot be reconciled.

The University and Matriculation Candidates.

We have commented in these columns time and again on the unsatisfactory manner in which the University authorities deal with the Matriculation candidates. The perusal of certain correspondence that has been brought to our notice compels us again to point out to the University authorities that it is highly desirable that it should consider any complaints before it from the candidates at the University Examinations, not in a spirit of intolerance and hauteur but in that spirit of academic dignity which is naturally associated with a University. Among the many complaints that have been brought to our notice is that of a candidate who failed, at the last Matriculation Examination, in a subject in which, according to the Headmaster of his school, he could not, in all human probability, have done badly. Having passed very well in other subjects, he opened up correspondence with the University authorities, requesting that under a certain University regulation, which is popularly supposed to be in existence, his paper should be re-examined, and he agreed to pay the necessary penalty if the case went against him. The want of sympathy, in an obviously hard case, displayed by the authorities in the correspondence which ensued is amazing. The candidate almost despaired of receiving even an acknowledgment of his petition until several reminders convinced the University authorities that he was not to be brushed aside, though the reply was not at all satiswactory.

Municipal Shops.

Municipal trading is unknown in this country. The experiment just initiated by the Lahore Municipality, which has opened shops for the sale of fuel, salt and wheat to the poorer classes is, therefore one, the working of which must be watched with keen interest. The motive which has inspired this undertaking should enhance the interest that any municipal undertaking of this sort would ordinarily evoke. The abnormal conditions created by the war have led to an abnormal rise in prices, especially those of articles of necessity, the poorer classes of people suffering most. The rise, to a considerable extent, is a legitimate one being governed by the principle of supply and demand. But it cannot be denied that not a little is due to the greed of profiteers. It is mainly to counteract the excesses of the latter that the Lahore Municipality has come to the rescue of the poorer citizens of the city and its example deserves to be followed by other municipalities in the country. In Bombay we have, indeed, our Food Prices Ward Committees, but their operations do not seem to reach the poorest classes of citizens who are more than ever at the mercy of profit-grabbing dealers. Our enterprising Municipality may do worse than follow the lead given by the Lahore Municipality.

Official and Personal.

The Viceroy and the Secretary of State granted interviews to the following gentlemen yesterday:—Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Mazrul Haque, Mr. Syed Hassan Imam, Diwan Bahadur Kesava Pillay, Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, Mr. M. K. Ghandi, and Mrs. Besant.

FIERCE FIGHT FOR BOURLON.

VILLAGE REPEATEDLY CHANGES HANDS.

BRITISH FINALLY DOMINATE POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 26.

A British communiqué says:—Fighting in and about Bourlon Wood continued yesterday afternoon and night with great stubbornness on both sides. the enemy counter-attacking several times.

Strong hostile counter-attacks on Friday night forced us back from Bourlon Village which we had entered during our first advance. Further eastward a powerful enemy attack pressed us back a short distance on the hill in Bourlon Wood. Our counter-attack, however, later in the morning drove the enemy from the hill and before midday our line was reestablished on the northern edge of Bourlon Wood.

Fighting continued during the afternoon and at dusk the enemy again attacked with strong forces from the north-east forcing us back slightly in the north-eastern corner of the wood. We again attacked early in the night and reenterned Bourlon Village capturing if after a fierce struggle, parties of enemy offering obstinate resistance at strong points in the village. We, however, took possession of the village and practically the whole of Bourlon Wood including all high ground within it.

The English, Welsh and Scottish troops assisted by dismounted cavalry displayed the utmost courage and tenacity both in attack and defence.

THIRD ARMY'S GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENTS.

FIELD MARSHAL HAIG'S FINE TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., Nov. 26.

Field-Marshal Haig in an Order of the Day says:—The capture of the important Bourlon position crowns a most successful operation and opens the way to further exploitation of the advantages already gained. The manner in which the Third Army adapted themselves to new conditions was in all respects admirable and the results gained will have far reaching importance.

INVALUABLE SERVICE OF "TANK."

Tanks for the first time have been afforded the opportunity of working in large numbers and showing their special value under suitable conditions. Without them the complete surprise gained would not have been possible. Their performance has entirely justified the trust placed in them.

GENERAL BYNG AND STAFF CONGRATULATED.

Field-Marshal Haig pays tribute to the splendid services of all arms in the field especially the co-operation of the cavalry. The Field-Marshal Haig warmly congratulated General Byng and his commanders and staffs for the manner in which they prepared and carried through the operations and he also expresses his obligation to the Staffs services at General Headquarters for the success with which they met the severe strain imposed by the arrangements for these operations in addition to the sudden movement of troops to Italy.

COMPLETE SECRECY OF OPERATIONS.

The operations on the front of Third Army would in all probability have miscarried if the enemy had gained a timely warning of our intentions. The most satisfactory feature to note in connection with these operations is the complete secrecy which was maintained.

A MOST DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

WAVES OF ENEMY ASSAULT REPELLED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., Nov. 26.

The battle of Bourlon Wood has exceeded in violence even that of Delville Wood and bids fair to rank as the most desperate of the war. Reuter's correspondent describing the latest phase of the struggle says it has been mainly confined to the northern and easternmost sections of the new line. Germans have been counter-attacking most vigorously, but with little success.

During Saturday they launched at least five assaults against Bourlon Wood and there were numerous indications of their intention to try to retrieve the situation which never materialised. thanks to the vigilance of our gunners.

SATURDAY'S FORMIDABLE ATTACK.

One attack delivered at five in the afternoon on Saturday was most formidable and met with a measure of success, causing our troops to retire from a portion of the high ground within the wood. Later in the evening we again advanced and completely restored the situation, inflicting heavy casualties on the Germans as the price of their very temporary success.

Our troops are reported to be in possession of the streets of Bourlon village, but the possession of this place is relatively of minor importance in view of our occupation of the wood, which is the dominating spot of the entire battleground.

The hundred guns we have captured are all legitimate artillery weapons, not merely, a collection largely made up of trench-mortars, which the Germans count in their alleged captures.

DARING ACHIEVEMENTS OF BRITISH AIRMEN.

A great feature of the fighting has been the daring achievements of the airmen. Reconnoitring work has been mostly effected within pistol-shot of the enemy amid showers of bullets. A flotilla of aeroplanes rescued tanks held at bay in the north-east corner of the Wood, drenching the assailants with Lewis-gun fire.

An airman dropped a couple of twenty-five-pound bombs right in the middle of a marching column of Germans. Nothing was left except craters surrounded by heaps of corpses. Other exploits were equally successful. Some aviators returned with machines and clothes riddled with bullets.

PRISONERS TOTAL 9,744.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Nov. 26.

Last night's British communiqué says:—There was severe fighting to-day westward of Cambrai. The enemy at midday attacked in the neighbourhood of Bourlon and pressed us back from portions of the villages. Our positions in Bourlon Wood and on the high ground are intact.

Fighting in the Hindenburg support line westward of Moeuvres yielded us prisoners. The total since Tuesday is now 9,744, including 182 officers.

FAILURE OF REPEATED ENEMY ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 1-50 a.m., Nov. 27.

Field Marshal Haig's communique this afternoon says: The enemy has not repeated attacks on the Bourlon position since yesterday's failure. The situation, therefore, is unchanged. There has been considerable mutual artillery firing north-east of Ypres and in the Passchendaele sector. No infantry action has taken place.

RUSSIAN CHAOS.

PROSPECTS OF A RIVAL SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT.

MEETING OF ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., Nov. 26.

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent wires that a meeting of Allied representatives at the British Embassy fully considered the Maximalist orders for armistice.

Krylenko, in an interview explaining why the Germany had not sought to profit by the conditions in Russia, boasted that the German proletariat was hand in hand with the Maximalists and would not allow official Germany to hamper the fulfilment of the great cause.

The Maximalists scoff at the attempts of the Army Committees at the front to form a rival Socialist Government, declaring they will not receive any solid backing.

The Committee to safeguard the country has been ordered to dissolve because it appealed to the State Bank not to deliver its funds to Maximalists and called on citizens to overthrow the Maximalists.

BIG WORKS CLOSING IN PETROGRAD.

Big works are closing in Petrograd owing to the shortage of fuel. Over a thousand sailors and Red Guards have gone to Moscow armed with machine guns, bomb-throwers and armoured-cars.

MAXIMALIST AND IMMEDIATE PEACE.

TROTSKY'S NOTIFICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Nov. 25.
Recd. 4-25 p.m. Nov. 26.

The Maximalist news agency states that Trotsky in notifying the neutral diplomats in Petrograd of the measures taken to obtain armistice says immediate peace is demanded by all countries, both belligerent and neutral. The Russian Government counts on the support of workmen of all countries in the struggle for peace.

Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd says a newspaper states that M. Kerensky has resigned the premiership and the post of Commander-in-Chief, delegating them to the Provisional Government.

The Maximalists have seized the gold reserve in the Moscow Branch of the State Bank.

FUSILLADING IN DIRECTION JACOBSTADT,

ALSO ON OTHER FRONTS'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 4-25 p.m. Nov. 26.

A Russian wireless communiqué says there were livelier fusillades in the direction of Jacobstadt where the Germans opened a strong fire. There were fusillades and reconnaissances on the other fronts.

MAGNIFICENT ITALIAN STAND.

PIAVE LINE REMAINS UNBROKEN.

ENEMY'S SANGUINARY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 1-50 a.m., Nov. 27.

Reuter's Rome correspondent wiring on the 25th dealing with the fortnight's hard fighting on the Piave line, says that half a dozen enemy attarks on the ten-mile front on the Monfenera-Montepertica-San-marino line have been repulsed and the enemy has been obliged to withdraw three divisions because they were literally nearly destroyed. The slopes were strewn with corpses of Prussian Guards and Austrian Jaegers.

Prisoners acknowledge that the Italian resistance has been beyond belief and say they can only hope to break it with the assistance of heavy artillery, the arrival of which is daily expected.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 26.

An Italian communiqué says:—We again repulsed furious attacks and successfully counter-attacked at Melette.

We captured two machinegun sections.

BRILLIANT FRENCH ATTACK.

FIRST AND SECOND ENEMY LINES CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 26.

A French evening communiqué says:—There was reciprocal cannonading north of Chemin-des-Dames and north-west of Rheims.

After a short artillery preparation we carried out a small operation north of Hill 344 on the right bank of the Meuse, in spite of wind and rainstorm, on a front of 3½ kilometres between Samogneux and the region south of the Auglemont farm.

Our troops brilliantly carried the first and second enemy lines also deep dugouts on the southern slopes of Bois-des-Caures ravine.

Eight hundred prisoners have so far been counted.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 26.

A French afternoon communiqué says:—After a violent bambardment the Germans made partial attacks at various points on the right of the Meuse specially north of Hill 344, where a lively grenade fight ended in our favour. The enemy sustained appreciable losses with no result.

We took prisoners. Our fire prevented the enemy from reaching our lines in Beaumont and Chaume Wood.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 4-25 p.m. Nov. 26.

A German wireless communiqué says French attacks are progressing between Samogneux and Beaumont.

COTTON CONTROL BOARD.

CARDROOM OPERATIVES' DEMAND FOR ADVANCE IN WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 24.
Recd. 4-25 p.m. Nov. 26.

The Cotton Control Board has practically decided to reduce the number of spindles using American cotton to fifty per cent. from the present limit of sixty. The board is not satisfied that the tonnage allocated to cotton in future will suffice to maintain the supplies in Great Britain at a safe level. The Master Cottonspinners Federation has offered the chardroom operatives an advance in wages of ten per cent. in December, and ten per cent. in March. The Cardroom operatives have demanded twenty-five per cent. and the offer is being considered.

A WAR BADGE.

FOR BRITISH AND INDIAN FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 26.

The War Office announces that a bronze star, without clasp, with red white and blue riband will, provided claims are approved by the Army Council, be granted to all officers and men of British and Indian forces, including civilian doctors and nurses who were actually in France or Belgium on the establishment of a unit of British expeditionary forces between the 5th August, 1914, and the midnight of 22/23 November, 1914.

AN AMAZING ALLEGATION.

"LAJPATRAI SUBSIDISED BY GERMAN AGENTS."

RAID ON INDIAN HOME RULE LEAGUE OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 22.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., Nov. 26.

Replying in the House of Commons to Commander Wedgwood, Sir George Cave stated that it had been decided to search the premises of the London Branch of the Home Rule for India League and seize copies of Lala Lajpatrai's "Young India." He had examined the book and concluded that it contravened the Defence of the Realm Act. He was informed that there was cause to suspect that Lala Lajpatrai was subsidised by German agents in the United States. He was confident that Commander Wedgwood when he approved the book did not realise the nature and tendency of some of the passages in it.

PURSUIT OF TURKS IN PALESTINE.

SPLENDID DASH OF BRITISH CAVALRY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Egyptian Headquarters dealing with the share of cavalry in the pursuit of enemy, says it was a strenuous period for all, especially horses, who were called upon to cover an enormous distance. Nevertheless, they surpassed expectations. They were employed to do scouting, flank, guard and mounted infantry work and on two or three glorious occasions were enabled to fulfil the oldtime role by shock tactics.

A fresh instance of this occurred at Abushussheh on the 13th instant. As the Turks were evacuating the ridge under our pressure, Warwick and Worcester Yeomanry charged them with cold steel. Turkish losses in killed exceeded the prisoners who numbered 350.

BAYONET CHARGE BY ANZACS.

Next day was the day of the Anzacs. Four miles from Ramleh two fresh Turkish divisions counter-attacked with the greatest determination getting within fifteen yards of the New Zealand mounted troops, who dismounted and advanced on foot. Auckland and Wellington Rifles charged with the bayonet and practically wiped out the Turks of whom over 400 dead were counted.

The Anzacs entered Ramleh next morning unopposed. They also captured 300 prisoners and much war material at Lydda, from which the enemy hurriedly retired during night time. On the following day the Anzacs entered Jaffa.

OUR COMPARATIVELY SMALL LOSSES.

In all these operations, extending over a fortnight with almost daily fighting, our losses have been comparatively small.

TURKISH OUTPOST STORMED.

FIFTEEN MILES NORTH OF ADEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Nov. 26.

Our troops near Aden continue to constantly in general contact with the Turks, engaging in numerous outpost and patrol skirmishes as described in the "Supplement to the London Gazette" of October 13th. On November 22nd an action was fought on a larger scale than usual, in which we attacked and captured a Turkish post at Jabir, fifteen miles from and to the north of Aden and its neighbouring pickets. Losses were inflicted on the enemy and his defences were destroyed.

TRANSFER OF STOCK AND RUPEE SECURITIES.

FEES AND STAMP DUTY FOR POWER OF ATTORNEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Nov. 26.

The India Office announces that from December 1st the Secretary of State will bear fees and stamp duty for Powers of Attorney for the transfer of Indian stock and securities of the Government of India. No fees for issue and reinscription of stock certificates and verification of stock receipts and stock accounts on securities mentioned will thereafter be payable by the stockholder.

JUTE ARTICLES.

RESTRICTION ON VENDOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 25.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Nov. 26.

The Army Council has ordered that the vendor of any article or material manufactured wholly or partly from jute, including yarns, must obtain from the purchaser a written guarantee that the article or material will not be exported, or if the purchaser intends to export it the vendor must obtain a permit from the director of raw materials for sale or manufacture. The sale or delivery of any such article or material for export without permit is prohibited.

INDIA'S DEMAND FOR INTERNAL AUTONOMY.

RESPONSIBILITY OF EXECUTIVE TO LEGISLATURE.

INDIANISATION OF PUBLIC SERVICES.

INDIA'S ALTERED STATUS IN EMPIRE

CONGRESS-LEAGUE AND HOME RULE LEAGUE DEPUTATIONS TO MR. MONTAGU.

MR. MONTAGU'S SPECIAL INTERVIEWS WITH MRS. BESANT AND MR. TILAK.

The following is the text of the address presented to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State by the joint deputation of All-India Committee of the Indian National Congress and the Council of the All-India Moslem League yesterday at Delhi. The address was read by Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea.

The following persons composed the deputation:—Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, Mrs. Annie Besant, the Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad, Mr. Syed Nabi Ullah, Mr. Mazhrul Haque, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Syed Wazir Hassan, Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Mr. B. G. Tilak, Lala Harkishen Lal!, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Hasan Imam, Mr. S. Sinha, Mr. Bishan Dutt Shukul, Dewan Bahadur Kesava Pillai, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. G. S. Khaparde, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Dr. P. J. Mehta, Revd. B. A. Nag, Mr. L. A. Govinda Raghava Iyer, Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda, Mr. L. Bhurgri. Mr. Banerjea read the address and the Viceroy and the Secretary of State shook hands with the members of the deputation.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

We, the members of the All-India Committee of the Indian National Congress and of the Council of the All-India Moslem League, welcome you, Sir, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for India and approach you and your Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, his Imperial Majesty's august representative and the head of his Government in this country with feelings of gratitude and hope, gratitude in that the proposals of reform formulated by the National Congress and the Moslem League have received the attention of your Excellency and of his Imperial Majesty's ministers in Great Britain whom you, Sir, represent, hope in that we feel that our proposals being just and in full harmony with British history and policy will meet with favour at your hands. Sirs, we cannot let this historic occasion pass without acknowledging the great and good work that Great Britain has accomplished in India. The protection of the land from invasion from without, and the establishment of peace and order are in themselves no mean achievements, but it is a prouder title to glory that she has produced a new intellectual awakening, a national consciousness and an eager longing for freedom among the heirs of ancient civilizations who had unfortunately fallen from their high estate.

TRIBUTE OF EDUCATED CLASSES.

It was a great truth which Lord Ripon of blessed memory felicitously uttered when he described educated Indians as the children of British Rule, and we can assure you, Sirs, that Sir Bartle Frere's observation is as correct to-day as when he made it, that no section of the people of India appreciate the advantages of that rule more highly than those whose minds have been broadened by the liberal English education, which will for all time stand as Britain's most imperishable monument in India. Their very political aspirations are a tribute to the success of her mission in the east. The proudest day in the annals of England, which Lord Macaulay foresaw has come and Indians to-day demand that self-government which Englishmen have always fervently believed to be the indispensable condition of self-respecting national life. The Indian National Congress, which a renowned Indian statesman described as the greatest triumph of British administration and a crown of glory to the great British nation, is the highest expression of this sacred national aspiration, and the ideal of the Congress is also the ideal of the most important organisation of Indian Musalmans the All-India Moslem League.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF AUGUST 20.

The authoritative announcement which was made simultaneously in England and India on the 20th of August last, that his Majesty's Government with the complete accord of the Government of India accept responsible Government of India as an integral part of the Empire as the goal of British policy was, therefore, received by the country with no ordinary feeling of satisfaction. For that epoch-making declaration, sirs, we Indians of all creeds, classes and communities are deeply beholden to his Majesty's Government as well as to the Government of India. We submit, however, that to ensure the early realization of this ideal the reforms that are to be introduced as a first instalment should confer a substantial measure of power on the people acting through their chosen representative councils, and further that the determination of future progress should not, as has been proposed, be left entirely to the governments in India and England. It ought to be recognised that the people of India themselves as the party principally affected have a right to them.

CRITERION OF RESETTLEMENT.

This would be in conformity with the principle of the declaration recently made by the Prime Minister of England that the wishes of the inhabitants must be the supreme consideration in the resettlement and that this formula is to be applied equally in the tropical countries. It is our settled conviction that the best interests of this country and of the Empire demand that full responsible government should be established here as early as practicable. We are therefore anxious to be assured that the progress towards the goal shall be reasonably rapid. We hope that this point will be taken into consideration by his Majesty's Government. We are not less grateful for the decision to introduce a substantial first instalment of reforms at as early a date as may be practicable. We beg leave to observe, Sirs, that the proceedings of the annual sessions of both the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League are a living proof of the imperative need of liberal reforms in all directions, constitutional, financial and administrative. Amelioration of the material condition of the masses as well as the satisfaction of the political aspirations of the classes has throughout been the anxious concern of these organisations.

PAST ADVOCACY OF REFORMS.

They have persistently advocated reforms in land revenue policy and administrative measures for the relief of agricultural indebtedness, agricultural education and agricultural improvement, rapid progress in the construction of irrigation works, an active policy of industrial development and technical education, the wider diffusion of education in all its branches, the retrenchment of public expenditure and the reduction of taxation pressing heavily on those least able to bear it, the reform of the police and of the system of administration of justice, temperance reform, lenient forest rules, the improvement of public health adequate provision of medical relief, and the re-institution of village panchayats, all of which are designed and calculated to make life more worth living for the tens of millions of our poorer countrymen, with whose condition, as it is, no one can affect to be satisfied. We submit with confidence that educated Indians cannot justly be blamed, if the remedical measures for which they have been striving have not been introduced. It is true that they have been claiming with equal ardour the practical recognition of the rights which legitimately are theirs in their own country, but in doing so they have been actuated at least as much by the earnest desire to exercise them in the interest of their less favoured brethren as by the promptings of their own national self-respect. If they have insistently pleaded for some measure of real power for the representatives and spokesmen of the people in the government of the country, if they have declined to reconcile themselves to a position of subordination and inferiority in the administration, if they have pressed for the removal of all disabilities and distinctions

(Continued on page 8.)

INDIA'S DEMAND FOR INTERNAL AUTONOMY.

(Continued from page 7.)

based on racial and religious grounds, if they have expressed their dissatisfaction with the share assigned to them in the defence of the country and if they have protested against reactionary and repressive measures, they have done so because the assertion of their rights as Indians is to them a compelling public duty. Neither the National Congress nor the Moslem League has ever been slow to acknowledge the value of the progressive measures that have been adopted by the Government from time to time and we may, therefore, be permitted to say with the less hesitation that the experience of years has convinced us that under the existing system, social and economic reform has much less chance than the well-being and advancement of the people demands, that Indian public opinion is more powerless than effectual, service and sectional interests are not always subordinated to the common weal and that the system should be so altered as to make the will of the people prevail as may be in all matters of internal administration.

ADOPTION OF CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME URGED.

It is in this conviction, Sirs, that the National Congress and the Moslem League considered the constitutional and administrative reforms, which they should respectfully urge on the Government here and in England for present adoption. The joint scheme of reforms is the result of the careful deliberation of joint conferences of their committees. It may be mentioned here that the memorandum which was submitted to your Excellency by the Nineteen elected Members of your Excellency's Legislative Council in the autumn of 1916 is in accord with the proposals of the Congress and the League. We now ask permission, Sirs, to dwell on what may be regarded as the essential features of the scheme of reforms. The basal principles on which it is founded are firstly, that the British connection with India should be safeguarded and secondly, that subject to this fundamental reservation the character and constitution of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments should be transformed so as to make them representative of and responsible to the people, acting through their elected representatives in the councils. To the former end it is proposed, that the Governmt of India should continue to own responsibility to his Majesty's Government and through them to the British Parliament. In matters pertaining to foreign relations and the defence of the country, the legislature is to have no control over them, nor will it have any right to interfere with the relations of the Government with the Indian States. This being secured, it is urged that in matters of internal administration the control of the Secretary of State should be replaced by control by the legislature, the Government of India similarly devolving power on the Provincial Governments which in their turn will own responsibility to their respective legislatures.

EXPANSION OF INDIAN ELEMENT.

It must obviously follow that there should be a strong Indian element in the Executive Governments as well as that the Legislative Councils should be expanded and reformed so as to consist of a substantial majority of members elected directly by the people on as wide a franchise as may be possible and these councils should be endowed with real and substantial power not only over the legislation, but also over finance and administration. We venture to think that the Congress and the Moslem League make no extravagant proposals when they ask that one half of the executive councillors should be Indians and that four-fifths of the legislative councils should consist of elected members, nor, we submit, are the powers proposed for the latter bodies excessive or impracticable. Adequate safeguards have been provided in the scheme to prevent the adoption of hasty or unsuitable measures legislative, financial or administrative as well as to protect with the latter point, we beg to invite attention to the provision that no non-official proposal affecting communal interests to which three-fourths of the members belonging to that community object, should be proceeded with in any legislative council. The reforms relating to the Secretary of State and his Council are suggested as being consequential on the reform of the system of Government in the country itself. They will, it is trusted, be found to make for economy and for harmony between the authorities in the two countries without in any way impairing efficiency. In the memorandum in support of the proposals which we beg to hand with this address, the case for reform is set forth at some length. It also discusses too the important cognate subject of local self-government and a few urgently needed administrative reforms for the introduction of which both the Congress and the League have also been earnestly appealing to the Government. The resolution of the Congress and the Moslem League the joint scheme of reforms and the memorandum of the nineteen members are appended to our memorandum to facilitate reference.

INVIDIOUS DISTINCTIONS.

We hope that the country will not have to wait longer to see Lord Ripon's cherished scheme of real local self-government fully carried out or for the substantial Indianization of the public services for which our late revered countryman Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji laboured so long and so hard, or for the complete separation of the judicial services and functions from the executive. A reform needed even more in the interest of the backward masses is such an amendment of the Arms Act and rules as will not only do away with the invidious racial discrimination against Indians, but empower them to possess and carry arms on conditions similar to those which prevail in other civilized countries, in most of the States in this very country, and in the case of Europeans and Americans in British India itself. The country has expressed its gratification at the removal of the bar against the appointment of Indians as commissioned officers in the army. It trusts that the rules which will regulate their admission will be liberal and open an honourable and patriotic career to the young men of all classes, who may satisfy such tests as may be imposed to judge their fitness, that the requisite facilities for their training and examination will be provided in India itself and that Indians will be appointed in reasonably large numbers. It is a grievance of long standing that Indians are not permitted to enlist as volunteers. If however, the system of volunteering, as it has existed, is to disappear it is believed that the Indian Defence Force will not be disbanded after the war, and it is urged that the Indian section of it may be placed on a level of absolute equality with the European.

INDIA AND EMPIRE.

Before taking leave of you, sirs, we would invite attention to the very important subject of India's status in the Empire. Our claim in one word is that she should be lifted from the position of a dependency to that of equality with the Dominions. The relation of the two should be mutual in the complete sense of the term. We submit that if the Dominions are to exercise any rights in relation to India, the latter should have the power to exercise the same rights in relation to them. In any Council or Parliament of the Empire, which may be constituted at a future date, India should be represented in like manner and in an equal measure with the Dominions. Unless this is done the participation of the Dominions in the Governance of our country without a corresponding right in us to participate in the governance of them will mean a lowering of even our present unsatisfactory status, which will arouse the strongest opposition in this country. We hope and trust that his Majesty's Government will never entertain any such proposal. In the meantime we request that India may be allowed to be represented in the Imperial Conference and in the Imperial Cabinet, if any such should be constituted, through persons elected by the elected members of our legislative councils. We are beholden to his Majesty's Government and the Government of India for the privilege accorded to India in the beginning of this year of sending three gentlemen to represent her in the Imperial War Conference and the Imperial War Cabinet. Nor are we less sensible of the value of the unanimous resolution recorded by the former body in favour of the regular representation of India at future ordinary sittings of the Imperial Conference.

ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The constitutional position of the Government of India being what it is in relation to his Majesty's Government on the one side and to the people of India on the other, its nominees cannot have the character of representatives or spokesmen of the people as have the ministers of the Dominions, which are endowed with responsible Government. In this view of the matter we are constrained to submit that during the period of transition from the existing system to responsible Government, the representatives of this country in the Imperial Conference and the Imperial Cabinet should be allowed to be elected by the elected members of the legislative councils in India. We submit that the reforms for which the National Congress and the Moslem League plead are needed as much in the interests of the good government of the country and the happiness and prosperity of the people as for the legitimate satisfaction of our national self-respect and for a due recognition of India's place among the free and civilized nations of the Empire and the outside world. Nor are they less necessary to strengthen and solidify the British connection with this ancient land. India has given freely of her love and service to England and she aspires to attain to her proper place of equality and honour in the commonwealth of nations which are proud to own fidelity to his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. If, as has been said, the British Empire is the greatest secular power on earth making for the good of mankind, India is hopeful and confident that she will not be denied what is in every way due to her especially after this great war of liberty in which it has been authoritatively recognised that she has played a distinguished and honourable part.

HOME RULE LEAGUE DEPUTATION.

DEMAND FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Mrs. Annie Beasant read the following address on behalf of the Home Rule League deputation which waited on the Viceroy and the Secretary of State this morning:—

We, the Home Rule Leagues for India, with over 52,000 members, represented here by Central and Provincial Officers, approach your Excellency and welcome you, Sir, to our shores, certain of a sympathetic hearing of our plea that Self-Government within the Empire—or, more shortly, Home Rule, control over our domestic affairs—should be granted to India by his Imperial Majesty and the British Parliament. We accept the Congress League scheme, as a substantial advance towards our goal, and endorse the demand of the National Congress and the Muslim League that, in the Reconstruction of the Empire after the War, India shall be placed on an equality with the Self-Governing Dominions, as a free and self-governing Nation in the British Commonwealth.

We look to his Imperial Majesty's Government to carry out the pledge of the Premier, that:—

"The leading principle is that the wishes of the inhabitants must be the supreme consideration in the re-settlement. In other words, the formula adopted by the Allies with regard to the disputed territories in Europe is to be applied equally in the tropical countries."

While these words were not spoken of Internal Government, the principle is of universal application, and we feel sure that Great Britain will not deny to the Indian people the right which, with her Allies, she enforces everywhere else, and that she will not maintain in India a bureaucratic and irresponsible Government, which, with the help of Indian soldiers and Indian money, she and her Allies are fighting to destroy everywhere else in the world. We believe that the British Government will meet our claims with sympathy, and that the Government of India, as they have already shown, are in full accord with British feeling.

We therefore ask for Self-Government, for a Government responsible to the elected representatives of the Indian Nation, both in the Provincial Councils and in the Supreme Council—the National Parliament. But as a first step, we are willing to accept a transitional stage to this goal, and this is embodied in the Congress-League scheme, described in the Memorandum we present with this address. This scheme provides for an irremovable Executive Council, consisting of equal numbers of nominated and elected members, the latter being Indians; for a Legislative Council of four-fifths elected members and one-fifth nominated; control over the purse is given to the Legislative Council, so that where opposition arises between the Legislature and the Executive, both sides may learn in the struggle to give and take, while the final argument, refusal of supplies, lies with the elected majority, except with regard to military charges for the defence of the country. The clauses in the Scheme conferring the power of veto on the Executive provide an adequate check on hasty action by the Legislature. When the Reconstruction of the Empire is considered, the Congress-League demands that India shall be raised to equality with the Self-Governing Dominions, i.e. and have Governments responsible to the Legislative Councils.

We do not propose to substitute an Indian oligarchy for the English bureaucracy now existing. We aim at responsible Government and an ever widening electorate; we separate the Administrative from the Legislative side of Government, and exclude the Civil Service from Executive Councils, save in exceptional cases. We object to the system, more than to its agents.

CRITICS ANSWERED.

We respectfully submit that none of the objections raised to this scheme are valid. The lack of education of the masses is not greater than that of the British masses at the time of the Reform Bill of 1832, and is not likely to be much improved until India enjoys Home Rule. Education in England was not taken seriously in hand till after the second Great Reform Bill of 1867. The electorates cannot be made wholly satisfactory at first; Great Britain is still disputing, 85 years after the Great Reform Bill, over the distribution of electoral power. It is absurd to expect in India a perfection of political system not yet attained in any western country. India will go on improving her political system when the power to do so is in her own hands. She must beat her music out for herself by degrees, as other countries have. She does not want an English system imposed on her complete by Englishmen; she wants an Indian system gradually worked out by herself, and only asks from Great Britain to be set free, as are the Self-Governing Dominions, to work out her own salvation, under the British Crown.

The microscopic minority of Englishmen residing in this country temporarily as members of the Civil Service, or of the Government, or for commercial or religious purposes, are now resenting the very slight control of "an ill-informed House of Commons elected by a still more ignorant electorate," to quote the Calcutta "Statesman." They claim that the interests of 255,000,000 Indians shall be left in the hands of 122,919 Englishmen, alien in religion, in customs, in habits, in ways of thinking from the people of the country. Anywhere outside India such a claim would be regarded as absurd and intolerable. The lack of education, the appalling poverty and increasing indebtedness of the agricultural population, 218.3 millions by the census of 1911, resulting in the short life-period of 23.5 years—in England it is 40, in New Zealand 60—the high death-rate and small resisting power to disease due to lack of vitality, i.e., to mal-nutrition, the decay of indigenous industries, the heavy taxation relative to income—all these shew that the "ruling oligarchy" are not particularly efficient in their rule. The inefficiency exposed by the Mesopotamian Commission in military matters would be shewn in Civil matters if an impartial Commission were appointed to investigate them.

We submit, with this address, a Memorandum, containing our endorsement of the Congress-League scheme, together with facts and figures which show the necessity for its acceptance. To this we add proposals for Local Government bodies—Village Boards (Panchayats), Taluq and District Boards—with figures from the Madras Presidency as a sample, working on a system similar to that obtaining in England under the Local Government Board Act of 1871, and the subsequent cognate enactments. We consider this scheme as vital to Home Rule, as it brings the immediate concerns of the people under popular control; it adds Village Boards to the present existing bodies, and makes them the unit of Local Government instead of the Firka, or Revenue Circle; it also substitutes election for nomination in all cases, and renders the members responsible to their electors. We believe that these changes will render the system really useful and educative.

To these proposals we append certain illustrative and well-considered documents; a proposed "Commonwealth of India Act," working out the Congress-League scheme in detail with a "Supplementary Judicature Act"; a "Panchayats Act," establishing village panchayats; a "Compulsory Elementary Education Act"; "Self-Government for India" and "District Work"; these last two are by the President of the Home Rule League, and comprise a description of the whole series of elected bodies, intended as suggestive only and not endorsed in every detail, the education test being probably impracticable though desirable. We add also the scheme of the Madras Congress-Muslim League, and the Memorandum of the Nineteen.

DEMOCRACY NOT FOREIGN TO INDIA.

We further desire to submit that the argument that democracy is foreign to India cannot be alleged by any well-informed person. Maine and other historians recognise the fact that Democratic Institution are essentially Aryan, and spread from India to Europe with the immigration of Aryan peoples; Panchayats, the "village republics," had been the most stable institution of India, and only vanished during the last century under the pressure of the East India Company's domination. They still exist within the castes, each caste forming within itself a thorough democracy, in which the same man may have as relations a prince and a peasant. Social rank does not depend so much on wealth and titles, as on learning and occupation. India is democratic in spirit, and in institutions left to her from the past and under her control in the present.

The variety of religions in India does not constitute a political difficulty which should be allowed to stand in the way of the reforms we demand. If this objection were to be allowed to prevail, the path of reform may remain blocked for ever. The quarrels between Hindus and Mussalmans are less frequent than they were, and do not touch the political amity now existing between the two great communities. There has been of late years increasing evidence of joint action by Hindus and Mahomedans in the promotion of common causes, and it is a very pertinent fact that the reforms we urge are put forward equally by the National Congress and the All-India Muslim League after joint deliberation.

The fear that English vested interests will be endangered by Home Rule is chimerical. Britain has larger investments in countries other than India, but does not therefore claim political dominance. The unfair advantage over Indians now possessed by English traders, doctors, and educationists will, of course, disappear, but the deprivation of unfair privileges should not be an obstacle to the establishment of justice.

We consider that these various pleas are not reasons for withholding Home Rule, but are merely colourable excuses for withholding justice.

We place our demand for Home Rule, however, more on the ground of principle than on that of expediency. We resent what Mr. Gokhale called "the atmosphere of inferiority" in which the Indian lives; what Mr. Bhupendranath Basu described as "a bureaucratic administration . . . atrophying the nerves of action and, what is most serious, necessarily dwarfing in us all feeling of self-respect." We feel what Mr. Asquith lately called "the intolerable degradation of a foreign yoke," and we believe that Great Britain will co-operate with us in the building up of our freedom. Her past struggles for liberty are the guarantee of her present sympathy.

We, therefore, look with confidence to your Excellency and to you, Sir to help us in this magnificent task, and for the sake of the Empire no less than of India to remove the dependence which cripples her, and to aid us in becoming free and strong.

The following gentlemen composed the deputation of the Home Rule Leagues, which waited on the Viceroy and the Secretary of State this morning:—

Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. B. G. Tilak, Mr. Belvi, Mr. G. S. Khaparde, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. Gokaranath Misra, Pandit Iqbal Narain Gartu, Mr. Muhammad Shuaif Qurashi, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Mr. B. Desai, Mr. Umar Sobani, Mr. Durgadas Adwani, Mr. S. J. Banker, Mr. K. K. Chanda, Mr. H. N. Dutt, Mr. Mazhrul Haque, Dr. Sathaye, Mr. Gangadhar Ram, Mr. S. Rao, Mr. W. L. Chiplunker, Mr. R. P. Karandikar, Mr. Udhovji, Mr. Bedankar, Mr. B. S. Muljee, Mr. M. B. Velkar, Mr. B. V. Raju, the Elaya Raja of Nilamber, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. E. Doraiswami Iyer, Mr. K Venkatappayya and Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon.

Mrs. Besant read the address and the Viceroy and Secretary of State shook hands with the members of the deputation.

HOME RULERS AT DELHI.

SPECIAL INTERVIEW TO MRS. BESANT AND MR. TILAK.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 26.

Mr. Tilak and party reached Delhi amidst thundering ovations, some Mahomedan and Hindu leaders being present. The procession lasted one hour. Thousands are visiting Mr. Tilak's residence every day. The deputation waited on Mr. Montagu. The Home Rule address was enclosed in a beautiful casket consisting of a whole real ivory tusk adorned with silver trappings. Groups of Congressmen and Home Rulers were given interviews to-day. Mrs. Besant was given a special interview to-day. Mr. Tilak will be given a special interview to-morrow. Visitors are giving a garden party this evening. A public meeting will also be held to-day when prominent Home Rulers will speak.

U. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S DEPUTATION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 26.

The following gentlemen composed the deputation of the Provincial Congress Committee of the United Provinces:—The Hon. Dr. Rai Bahadur Sapru, the Hon. Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, the Hon. Pandit M. M. Malaviya, the Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the Hon. Mr. Narayan Prasad Arthana, Pandit Hridai Nath Kunzru, Munshi Iswar Saran, Dr. D. N. Ranjit Singh, Pandit V. N. Tivary, the Hon. Pandit G. N. Misra, the Hon. Pandit Jagat Narain, the Hon. Mirza Samiulla Beg, Mr. A. P. Sen, Dr. M. N. Ohdedar, Nawab Sadiq Ali Khan, Babu Ram Chandar, Thakur Mahadeo Singh, Munshi Chhail Bihari, the Hon. Pandit Radha Kishan Das, Rai Mathura Dutt Pande Saheb, the Hon. Mr. Shankar Sahai, Hafiz Abdur Rahim, Babu Vikramajit Singh, Rai Krishnaji, Babu Ayodhia Das and the Hon. Lala Sukhabir Singh.

JAIN SWETAMBER CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

The Calcutta Sangh has invited the eleventh Jain Swetamber Conference to meet here on the 20th and 21st December. A Reception Committee has been appointed with Sheth Ramchand Jethabhai as chairman and Baboo Saheb Rai Kummarsing, Secretary.

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SORDID STORY REVEALED IN S. C. COURT.

HIDEOUS AND DIABOLICAL DETAILS.

A remarkable story of the more sordid bye-ways of the laws as they exist in the City of Bombay was revealed in a case which was heard before the Chief Judge and the Second Judge of the Small Causes Court.

The plaintiff in this suit, one Ratilal Dullabhram Wanka, sought to recover from the defendant, Keshav Anaji Pokharkar, Rs. 1,500 and interest being amount of a promissory note alleged to have been passed by the defendant in favour of one Manilal and endorsed over by him in favour of the plaintiff for valuable consideration. Defendant admitted execution of the note but denied receipt of any consideration under circumstances which are fully set out in the judgment delivered by the Acting Chief Judge, reversing the decree passed in plaintiff's favour by the learned second Judge. In the course of his judgment the learned Chief Judge said:—

JUDGMENT.

One Laxmibai owned immoveable property in Bombay which she had agreed to sell to the defendant. She filed a suit in the High Court for specific performance against the defendant and one Punamchand as co-defendant, Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Noble were Solicitors for Laxmibai. Defendant pleaded that he was a mere Binamidar in the transaction. It is admitted that Dhume took defendant to Messrs. Amin and Desai who acted for him. The suit was dismissed as against the defendant but without costs, on 31st August 1915. The matter went up to the Appeal Court where it was eventually settled in or about the month of December 1915. Messrs. Amin and Desai pressed for their costs and it is alleged that one Anandrao, Trustee of Laxmibai intervened on behalf but such was his solicitude for the poor fendants behalff and requested Dhume to finance the Defendants. Dhume had not sufficient cash with defendant, that he wrote a postcard to the plaintiff inviting him to assist the defendant in paying his Solicitor's Costs. Plaintiff then had no money and Dhume approached one Manilal, who is alleged to have advanced Rs. 1,500 in cash to the defendant at Dhume's house, in consideration of a promissory note passed in his favour by an utter stranger to him, Dhume standing as a surety. Things went on well for about 6 months, when it is alleged Manilal demanded his money back and Dhume got plaintiff to buy up the note for Rs. 1,500 Manilal having generously given up interest and a litigation to boot, for both Dhume and plaintiff admit plaintiff buying a litigation at the behest of Dhume and to arm himself with evidence plaintiff paid the amount of Rs. 1,500 to Manilal by a cheque. This was on 7th July 1916 and within three days a threatening notice is sent through solicitors to the defendant demanding the payment of the amount of the Promissory Note. The suit is filed on 20th July.

DEFENCE STORY.

The defence is that the defendant does a fairly large business as a coal bunkering Mukadum and has a running account with Messrs. Rajaji Lakhmaji and Co., who financed him; that advances to the extent of thousands of Rupees per month were made by shem to the defendant; that on the very date of the Promissory Note a sum of Rs. 2 000 was borrowed from them; that the costs of Messrs. Amin and Desai were paid on 31-1-16 by a cheque obtained through Raiaji and Co., that Manilal in whose favour the note was passed was a pauper; that plaintiff the endorse was no better; and that behind the back of both stood Dhume, who was continuously pressing the defendant for a recompense for alleged services rendered to the defendant in the High Court litigation and contrived by false representation to take defendant's signature to two documents—one of which is the Promissory Note sued upon, as receipts for rent due to defendant from Laxmibai, which defendant was induced to give up at Dhume's request; that Dhume thereafter taking advantage of a quarrel engineered a threat of a criminal prosecution by Laxmibai for assault, and by letters and words of mouth sent veiled threats of impending danger, unless his dealings and "affairs" were quickly settled, and darkly hinted that his neck, which was in his hands, would otherwise be twisted.

A MOMENTARY MILLIONAIRE.

This bare summary conceals a mass of details, hideous in form and diabolical in conception. Manilal in whose favour the note was made to pass started by telling the learned trying judge that he was possessed of 2 to 3 lakhs and that he had filed a suit against the Secretary of State for 3½ lakhs through Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Noble and ended by saying that he was involved to the extent of one lakh and that he had applied for instalments in a suit filed against him in the Thana Court for Rs. 25,000. The suit against the Secretary of State was withdrawn on negotiations being opened. This momentary millionaire had to admit that he had not Rs. 1,500 with him to advance to the defendant but that he borrowed the amount from one Parshram—father's name not given—but had passed no promissory note to him. This Parshram was admitted to be in Bombay at the time of the trial but needless to add never stepped into the witness box, nor was a witness summons taken against him. Manilal kept no books of account and if he did he did not produce any. He said it was his private transaction and he wanted to conceal it from his brothers.

A DEALER IN LITIGATION.

Ratilal, the plaintiff, in whose favour the note is subsequently endorsed does *satta* business in silver. He stated that he had joint landed property yielding Rs. 1,000 per month—but as ill-luck would h[illegible] gets no share out of it. [illegible] just [illegible] from [illegible] into a line [illegible]ount to Manilal. [illegible] not know Manilal before [illegible] know the defendant's means or [illegible] life. But one thing he did know [illegible] was that he was buying litigation [illegible]k measures to pay the amount to [illegible] by a cheque, to guard against any [illegible] impeachment of consideration, for [illegible] being endorsed over in his favour, [illegible] the 3 persons who paid money to Ratilal were called. One told a story parrot like and another produced a diary with any number of pages blank. As opposed to this is the pregnant fact that on the very date 7th July 1916—Dhume withdraws from his Bank Rs. 2,000 and on the same day Rs. 1 400 are paid into the plaintiff's account in his bank. Further it is on the 7th July 1916 that Dhume sends a letter in Balbodh to defendant with a veiled threat of intending trouble, unless the dealings and affairs were speedily settled. Ratilal is a paid trustee of Bhagwandas' estate and is an old associate of Dhume's. He was put up as a claimant in an attachment proceding against the property of Bhume.

TWO SPLENDID PAUPERS.

It is common ground between Dhume and his associates that these moneys were required by the defendant to pay his Solicitor's costs. By an irony of fate, these costs were actually paid by a cheque obtained by the defendant from Rajaji & Co. for Rs. 1,490. This is corroborated by defendants' own books, the books of Rajaji and Co. and by the evidence of the clerk of Messrs. Amin and Desai.

It is not without a stretch of imagination that one could believe that defendant with such resources at his back, would approach Dhume for a comparatively small sum of Rs. 1,509 so as to invite the co-operation and assistance of these two splendid paupers. Manilal and Ratilal, puppets playing in the hands of a designing managing clerk. The fact that defendant actually pays the costs of his Solicitors by independent means removes even the shadow of the motive for the alleged borrowing and cuts the very ground from beneath Dhume's feet, for he is really the dormant plaintiff.

The defendant had the misfortune to be caught in the meshes of High Court litigation and Dhume took such kindly interest in Laxmibai his client and defendant, her opponent, so as to relieve both of their burden.

It is just possible that defendant is not telling the whole truth, but the gist of his charge is that he was made to sign a document, under false representation, which is now sought to be used against him. I believe the defendant.

LAW AND METAPHYSICS.

If the case had rested here there would not have been much difficulty in deciding it. The payment of Rs. 1,500 in cash to the defendant by Manilal is sought to be proved by the evidence of two members of the Bar one from Bombay and another from Poona, who accidentally meet at Dhume's place, when this transaction is brought about and consideration paid. Mr. Laud one of the two is a cousin of Dhume's and was serving in the office of Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Noble before he took his degree. The other Mr. Dharap had put up with Dhume in connection with some litigation then entrusted to Dhume. Mr. Dharap sent for Mr. Laud, to whom he occasionally sent work. Mr. Dharap identifies the defendant and both bear witness to the passing of the promissory note and the handing over of the currency notes. This is the riddle which has puzzled both of us. It is a question in metaphysics whether the human mind can be so completely hypnotized into believing a thing which is non-existent to the mortal eye. But how many people declare with hands on their hearts that they have been in the presence of the Most High? It is said that you cannot attain that consciousness unless you are in tune with the Infinite. I am disposed to think that the mind of these two legal gentlemen was attuned to the master mind of Dhume and produced a corresponding result as cause and effect. In search of truth we have to brush aside such hallucinations, however honest, and justice cannot be blinded by mere honest beliefs.

On a careful consideration of all the facts I hold that there was no consideration for the promissory note sued upon, that it was one of the documents fraudulently obtained by misrepresentation from the defendant by Dhume, that Manilal and Ratilal were mere dummies for Dhume, that neither Manilal nor Ratilal were the worse for it by a single pie and I therefore make the rule absolute.

The Second Judge, in consenting to a reversal of his judgment, observed that the absence of means of the parties struck at the very foundation of the case and invited a considerable amount of doubt which made him hesitate from differing from the opinion of the Chief Judge.

BORAH GENTLEMAN ASSAULTED.

Mr. Sarrafalli Mamooji, a well-known Borah gentleman was proceeding to his residence in his carriage on Monday evening of last week at about 5-30 p.m. At the crossing of Parel Road and Babula Tank Road he was violently assaulted by a "badmashi" who came from a group of men, all Bhoras, it is alleged, standing on the pavement. Mr. Mamooji received a severe blow on the top of his skull with a heavy bamboo lathi. This weapon was probably weighted with lead as in spite of the fact that he was wearing a thick pugree and a cap inside, Mr. Mamooji suffered a severe wound on the skull. It is alleged that this is not the only outrage of the kind that has taken place recently and the attention of the Commissioner of Police, we are informed, is being called to the matter.

GARDEN PARTY AT DELHI.

ALL-INDIA LEADERS ENTERTAINED.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 26.

A garden party was given this evening by the citizens of Delhi at the Roshnara Gardens, which was very largely attended. Amongst those present were Sir Sankaran Nair, Lieut.-Colonel Beadon, Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Hadow, Mrs. Besant, Mr. Tilak, the Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Ayyengar, the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, the Hon. Mr. Muzrul Haque, the Hon. Pundit Motilal Nehru, Messrs. Khaparde and S. Sinha, the Hon. Raja of Muhamadabad, Rai Bahadur Sheo Pershad, Haziq-ul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan, Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh, Rai Saheb Piarey Lall, Dr. M. A. Ansari and Dr. A. C. Sen.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of 23rd instant, reporting on the undersigned's evidence before the bove commission, you have reported the writer as having stated that the Agricultural Department had taken no pains to popularise the products of the Indian Cotton Oil Company. This is incorrect.

The only question on this subject answered by the writer in the negative was one as to whether or not the Agricultural Department carried on propagandist work on behalf of our products, buying them in wagon loads to save freight, and reselling them to cultivators at cost. This form of assistance, you can readily understand, we do not and cannot expect from a department who have so many other interests claiming, their attention.

We highly appreciate, and are only too pleased to acknowledge, the courtesy and help freely extended to us at all times by their officers, and trust you will be good enough to publish this explanation, and thus prevent any misunderstanding arising between us and our friends of the Bombay Agricultural Department.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

A. F. YUILL.

Navsari, Nov. 25.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION NOT WANTED.

CHIKODI PUBLIC SUPPORT CONGRESS LEAGUE SCHEME.

(From a Correspondent.)

CHIKODI, Nov. 26.

A public meeting of all castes was held here yesterday, Shrimant Sardar Nanadikar presiding. 1,000 persons attended. A resolution supporting and demanding the Congress-League reforms unconditionally, was passed unanimously. Mr. Bamangaokar, a Lingayat gentleman, proposing the resolution, regretted that some interested individuals in this district were busy misrepresenting the Home Rule agitation and exposed their insincerity by pointing out that these individuals never came forward to champion the cause of the masses in removing their pressing grievances, such as the hardships of third class railway passengers. He showed how dishonest it was to say Home Rule meant Brahmin rule and pleaded that under Home Rule power would go into the hands of merchants and wealth producing classes. He believed the war would not close till Self-Government was established all the world over.

The resolution was supported by members of every caste here and was communicated to the Secretary of State by wire.

"IN ESSENTIALS, UNITY."

MR. ARUNDALE'S MESSAGE TO STUDENTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

This morning Mr. G. S. Arundale delivered an address under the auspices of the Madras Students' Convention to the new graduates of the University who had come from all parts of the Presidency for the University Convocation of last evening. Students and others had gathered in large numbers at the Gokhale Hall to attend the meeting.

Referring to political parties, Mr. Arundale said, "Whether we call ourselves Home Rulers or not, we are all Progressives. All true Indians belong to the Progressive Party, no matter what section or party wins their fullest sympathy. You too belong to that party and not only have you to work for it by exhibiting in your daily lives, the sense of civic duty, but it is your duty to support it and its leaders, almost unreservedly. Referring to the diversity of opinion prevalent, the lecturer said that in the meantime we should do well to use the very diversities that divide us to make essential unity, unassailable by reason of its being thus protected at every point. This is why the most varied opinions are to be welcomed, provided each offers complete subordination to the needs of the movement as a whole. The various shades of opinion, religious, social and political, united under the Home Rule flag give the movement balance and an all round development, while ensuring that all interests shall receive due and adequate attention. But in rejoicing over our diversity we must not imperil the essential unity, the life of all true causes. Inspire yourselves with freedom to follow your leaders to the very end, sternly watchful lest in slavery to your smaller selves, you sink back into the bondage of ignorance when you might for the time being live and act by the strength of a wisdom deeper than your own.

Referring to enthusiasm the speaker said, "I do not regard any enthusiasm as worth the name unless it is both strong and purposeful and therefore unquenchable. Such a kind of enthusiasm released Mrs. Besant, Mr. Wadia and myself. The spread of such enthusiasm is going to win Home Rule for India, and yours is the task of training yourselves day by day to generate that force of true enthusiasm which is the nearest approach we, humans, possess to the irresistible."

INSTIGATING OPPOSITION TO HOME RULE.

ABORTIVE ATTEMPT AT BELGAUM.

We have received the following telegram from Belgaum:—

A meeting of purely lingayat's and Jains of about 50 persons was convened yesterday to consider, the present political situation. I herein a resolution was moved to say that no reforms be granted unless seperate representation were given to these communities Mr. Panditappa Chikodi was in the chair, many people of both communities were present to oppose the resolution. The president first allowed Mr. Lengade, who vehemently opposed the resortion, to have his say, but the President subsequently attempted to stop him at the instigation of Mr. Lathe. He persisted in his right to speak. Great uproar prevailed. However, Mr. Lengade continued his speech at the request of the audience there. The police then interfered and thereatened him. The President, without ascertaining the wishes of the audience and in the face of persistent cries of opposition abruptly brought the meeting to a close. We on behalf of both the communities enter our protest against this meeting. Messrs. Lathe and Chikodi are not the leaders of our communities. Mr. Sakhare, one of the lingayat speakers declared in the meeting that Lingayats are not Hindus. Many people left the meeting being dissatisfied with such a declaration. We request your readers not to misunderstand us. The Jains and Lingayats excepting a few religible persons give their hearty support to the Congress and Muslim League scheme unconditionally.

Vishwanath Jotiba Pirale.
Lingappa Bassappa Bagevadi.
Chanabasappa Adeveppa Shivapur.
Devendra Ceshavant Garagatte.

RAILWAY LINES AND BOMBAY ROADS.

STIPULATION OF SAFEGUARDS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. J. A. D. McBain presiding.

At the outset the President asked whether they wanted to adjourn the meeting at an early hour, in order to attend the opening ceremony of the Exhibition. It was then agreed that the meeting should go on only for about half-an-hour.

The Corporation considered a letter from from the Commissioner forwarding a letter from Government, regarding the laying of new railway lines across public streets.

The Government letter stated:—

"With reference to your letter dated 14th June 1917, I am directed to state that the delegation to this Government of the powers of the Governor-General-in-Council under Section 7 (2) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, has lapsed with the removal from them of the control of railways consequent on the creation of the Railway Board. The entire power of the Governor-General-in-Council under the Act is now exercised solely by the Railway Board who sanction estimates and plans of the several works connected with new railway projects. This embraces the scheme of crossing the public roads that may exist on the alignment of the proposed line. Before according their sanction, the Railway Board however refer for the opinion of the local Government the project report and plans with special regard to the alignment, waterways, overbridges, level crossings, etc., provided for in the project. When such references are recived by this Government local officers and bodies interested are consulted and their views on the project are communicated to the Railway Board. It will thus be seen that if there is any point in respect of which special stipulations are required to be laid down in the public interests, the Railway Board can impose them on the Railway Administration as a condition to their sanctioning the construction of the line itself. The above is, in brief, the outline of the manner in which the Governor-General-in-Council (Railway Board) exercises control of the powers conferred on railway administrations by Section 7 (1) of the Indian Railways Act. I am, therefore, to ask whether, in view of the interpretation of the law, the executive control thus exercised is sufficient to safeguard the interests of Municipal bodies in public roads crossed by a railway. If, in the opinion of the Corporation, the procedure does not secure to them sufficiently the opportunity sought for, of making representations and objections in regard to the construction of level crossings on roads, I am to request that you will be so good as to indicate the lines on which it could be revised to meet the needs of the case in question."

Sir Ibrahim in moving that the letter be recorded said that the Corporation would feel that their rights were safeguarded if they were invariably consulted. The entire power was vested in the Government of India, and it was open to them to suggest any safeguards.

On being seconded by Sir Bhalchandra, the motion was agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta then moved that the Corporation do adjourn. On being seconded by Dr. Sukhia, the motion was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

"OUR DAY" FUND.

THIRD LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Paid into the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited:—

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 13,736-5-0; His Excellency the Viceroy, Rs. 5,000; Her Excellency the Lady Chelmsford, 1,000; The Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, 1,000; The Headquarters, Garhwal Brigade, Lansdowne (Proceeds of a Fete and two concerts), Rs. 750; Lt.-Col. and Mrs. S. F. Bayley, Rs. 200; Mr. Lal Bhargvendra Singh, Nagod, Rs. 100; Chowdhary Niamat Ullah of Madan, through Deputy Commissioner, Jullunder, Rs. 50; Auckland High School's Pupils' prize money, Rs. 110; Mr. G. S. Hart, Rs. 100; Proceeds of theatricals at Darjeeling on the 28th and 29th September in aid of Darjeeling Centre's Fund, Rs. 1,066-6-3; Mrs. Ethel Hope, Rawalpindi, Rs. 113-4-0; Hon. Sir R. W. Gillan, Rs. 500; Proceeds of a Fancy Dress Carnival organised by Mrs. Ross at the Rink, Simla, Rs. 500; Sirdar Dalip Singh of Thala, through Deputy Commissioner, Jullunder, Rs. 21; Proceeds of an entertainment given by the Dagshai entertainers at the Gaiety Theatre, Simla, on 6th and 7th November, 1917, Rs. 100; The Union Church, Mussoorie, Rs. 45; Maharaja of Alwar, Rs. 10,000; H. H. The Rani Sahiba of Wadhwan, Rs. 1,000; Proceeds of a dance by His Excellency the Viceroy's Band through Colour-Sergeant Phillips, Rs. 300; H. H. the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, Rs. 50,000; Mr. W. L. Dallas, Simla, Rs. 50; Rao Bahadur Chaube Jagat Raj, Rs. 200; Major-General H. H. Maharaja of Jaipur, Rs. 25,000; Mr. S. V. Haldipur, Simla, Rs. 50; Sums of Rs. 20 and under, Rs. 40. Total Rs. 1,11,031-15-3.

Paid into the Bank of Bengal:—

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 5,075; Less placed at disposal of the Bengal Provincial Executive Committee, Rs. 5,075.

Paid to the Bank of Bombay:—

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 21.

Paid into the Bank of Madras:—

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 25; From Tellicherry Branch being the first instalment as under:—Khan Bahadur O. Mammi Kunji Haiee, Rs. 1,000; Mr. M. M. Narayan Namboodry, Rs. 100; Mr. A. K. Mana Varma Rajah, Rs. 100; Mr. Chowarkaran Keloth Assoo Keyi, Rs. 50; Mr. Alexander, Rs. 30; Mr. Mohandas Dayaldas, Rs. 25; Messrs. W. T. Sargant & Sons, Rs. 25; Mr. A. Ahmed Haiee, Rs. 25; Sums of Rs. 20 and under, Rs. 163. Total Rs. 1,543.

SUMMARY.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Paid into the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited	1,11,031	15	3
Paid into the Bank of Bombay...	21	0	0
Paid into the Bank of Madras ...	1,543	0	0
Grand Total	1,12,595	15	3

"OUR DAY" AT JETALSAR.

A special meeting of the G. P. S. Railway Local Committee was held at Jetalsar on the 22nd instant, when Mr. A. J. Vivar presided. It was resolved to celebrate "Our Day" on the 12th of December and to collect funds in aid of the Red Cross Society for the sick and wounded.

A Karachi correspondent wires that Rs. 500 has been deposited with the City Magistrate of Karachi as security by Mr. Durgadas Advani, printer and publisher of the "Home Ruler," a new weekly to be published in Karachi in the middle of December.

Opinions of the Day.

The Rigour of the Press Act.

The "Hindustan"—"Looking to the way in which the Press Act is being made use of in this Presidency we supposed that in our Presidency under the regime of Lord Willingdon, the Act was being used with less rigour. But when from one side the Secretary of State has come out to pacify the public, it is quite but natural that there would be a feeling of sorrow amongst the public, if, at the very time, such steps (demanding of Rs. 1,000 as security) are taken against the newspapers that fight for acknowledged public rights. At a time when the public should be given liberty to express its views, and when we should have greater freedom in the expression of our feelings, the demand of security from papers clearly shows how the Press Act is being used by the executive authority. So long as this Act is not removed from the statute-book, so long will the liberty of the papers not return. The country that does not allow its press to express opinions independently never prospers. In the independence of newspapers lies the good of both the rulers and the ruled. On the press of this country lies a twofold responsibility. In other countries people govern the country, and the papers being of the public they have to do only one duty, and when obstructions are placed on the independence of such (Indian) papers which are labouring under double difficulties, it is difficult to see how they can develop. It is our regret that because "Hindustan" has come forward to do the service of both the rulers and the ruled, that it has not been liked by the authorities.

Mr. C. R. Das and the Curtis Scheme.

"New India."—We have received to-day a copy of the Curtis memorandum, which, we find to our considerable relief, has not been signed by Mr. C. R. Das. His only connection with it is the inclusion of a copy of his letter in the appendix; and that letter does not certainly compromise his position. He writes:

My dear Pugh,

I think there is no reason why the whole of the Provincial Governments should not be made responsible to the people in the different Provinces. But in view of the differences of opinion that exist among different committees a scheme such as this calls for the careful consideration of all parties and communities. It is certainly desirable, as I said before, that in a matter like this all parties should co-operate and try and come to a common understanding. I have no doubt that the Bengal Provincial Conference which meets in Calcutta at an early date will fully and carefully consider this.

Yours sincerely,

C. R. DAS.

We are confident the Bengal Conference will unceremoniously brush aside the scheme. We are sorry we referred yesterday to Mr. Das' "capture" by the reactionaries.

Interned Young Indians.

"The Statesman".—Lord Ronaldshay has proved more yielding than Lord Carmichael in his administration of the Indian Defence Act. Lord Carmichael formed a very shrewd estimate of the agitation against internments. Having given assurances regarding the care with which the Defence Act was being enforced, he firmly refused to disclose the secret evidence to any committee, knowing well that nothing short of the release of the criminals would satisfy the agitators and that the more persons admitted into confidence the greater the risk of disclosures which would render the lives of witnesses extremely hazardous. Lord Ronaldshay has not been able to maintain his predecessor's attitude. He has made a double concession. He is prepared to submit all future cases to a tribunal consisting of two judges. He has further resolved that the question whether a real conspiracy exists for the overthrow of the British Government shall be examined by a committee presided over by an English judge. In view of the approaching end of the war and the consequent expiry of the Indian Defence Act, Lord Ronaldshay's decision may be justified on grounds of expediency. It is clear that the young ruffians now interned cannot be let loose, and a case for their continued detention must be made out. The inquiry by a mixed committee of Indians and Europeans meets the requirements.

Indian Awakening.

"The Leader".—Among the many deputations that have been waiting upon Mr. Montagu at Delhi, the Ahir deputation must strike one as a novelty. No one in these provinces ever heard of Ahirs meddling themselves with politics, or for the matter of that, with any public questions. In the truest sense of the term, they have been hewers of wood and drawers of water in the Hindu community. But the visit of Mr. Montagu seems to have given an unusual impetus to the democratic forces in the country, and we find an Ahir deputation springing up to claim representation in the councils and public services. There is nothing, however, in this to cause concern to those who want all classes in the country to take their due share of political responsibility. It would be a happy day indeed when, with the spread of knowledge, all communities, however backward socially and educationally now, will come to understand their rights and realize their responsibilities. As it is, it is a matter for congratulation to notice the Ahirs urging in their address that complete autonomy should be granted to the various provinces and that the Indian proportion in the councils, both imperial and provincial, should be so proportioned as to give them real and effective voice in the governance of the country. Surely the idea of self-government has permeated deeper than many suspected.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut W J Allchin, Warwicks.
Serond-Lieut H A Allin, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Selond-Lieut C V Campbell, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut C H Cook, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut H Crank, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut K S Curtis, Warwicks.
Capt E J Q Dickson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J W Dixon, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J R Hamilton, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F K Holton, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut H N Lewis, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R D W Lovelace, West Kents.
Second-Lieut R J McCullough, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut R D McLean, Field Artillery.
Lieut A A Moore, Manchesters.
Capt J L M Morton, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut B H Penfold, Sherwoods.
Capt G W Press, West Kents.
Capt J S Simms, Londons.
Capt G E Simpson, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut F L Townley, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J P Turner, Warwicks.
Lieut T H W Wallar, Gloucesters.
Lieut W L Weir, Manchesters.
Lieut H L Willey, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut W A Wilson, Manchesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut-Colonel P W Beresford, Londons.
Second-Lieut W H Bonfield, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut P H Davis, Warwicks.
Lieut R Murray, Camerons.
Second-Lieut R S Parry, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J H Sanders, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED.

Capt A T Abraham, Manchesters.
Capt A Aley, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J S Allan, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A W H Allen, Warwicks.
Lieut G F C Baile, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R O Banks, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut H Barrett, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut H B Bell, Northumberlands.
Capt E W Bigland, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut T Bowker, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt P Carter, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut J Choate, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut G P Clay, Leicesters.
Capt R L C Colvill, Engineers.
Capt A B Cook, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W W Cotton, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut I A Cromack, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut S J Curtis, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut F J S Draper, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut H V D Dyson, West Kents.
Second-Lieut H N Fayter, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut J Finch, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut P Forman, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F F Fripp, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut O C George, Flying Corps.
Capt W P Gibbons, Manchesters.
Lieut J Goodier, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Capt W B Goodwin, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut H S Groom, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut H A Harris, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L A Harris, West Kents.
Second-Lieut N P Harrison, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut J A Heap, Field Artillery.
Captain R S Heape, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A E Hickman, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut F W Hill, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J S Hill, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut P J Hill, West Kents.
Second-Lieut A T Hodges, Cheshires.
Captain G G Holden, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J W Hollows, Lancashires Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Hopwood, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut G D Howells, Monmouths.
Lieut H F W Hunter-Arundell, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut H Hutchinson, Bedfords.
Captain C T Hutchison, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D W Jenkins, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut A B Jones, Monmouths.
Captain C N Jones, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut S J F Keating, Middlesex.
Lieut J A Kellie, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut C Kenyon, Cheshires.
Captain L Kitchin, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain E F Knight, Engineers.
Second-Lieut D Lamont, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A W Leary, Northumberlands.
Lieut H G Leaver, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C Lister, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut W A Litchfield, Oxford and Bucks.
Captain H R Makin, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut J R P Miller, Cheshires.
Captain L Millington, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut J H Morton, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut S Oram, West Kents.
Second-Lieut C W Owen, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut E K Parrish, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A E Perry, Gloucesters.
Captain M A Power, Medicals.
Second-Lieut C S Preston, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut A W Quilley, West Kents.
Second-Lieut G E Rayner, Garrison Artillery.
Captain H D Rees, Warwicks.
Lieut N H A Richardson, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut A M Robinson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut K J Roe, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A Rogers, West Kents.
Second-Lieut E W Rowlands, Durhams.
Captain B A Russell, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut T M Scott, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J A Shearston, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut P K Smith, Yorkshire L. I.
Second-Lieut H T Styles, Manchesters.
Captain W A Swarbrick Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain F J Toms, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J M Trickett, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut A T Tyler, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut E C Vise, West Kents.
Lieut C M C Ward, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R G Warren, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut D A P T White, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut A C Wood, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut R Wood, Northumberlands.
Captain C P Yates, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J D Young, Lancashire Fusiliers.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut A W Bellamy, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J D Elliott, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut H V Sansome, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut A H Thorpe, Warwicks.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut C H Barton, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C E Blurton, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut G R Bradley, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R A Cartledge, Flying Corps.
Lieut R J E P Goode, Dublins.
Second-Lieut H L Marvin, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C I Phillips, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut C W Primeau, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A P F Rhys-Davids, Flying
Lieut W B Sherwood, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S L Whitehouse, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F Woman, Gloucesters.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut R Twelvetrees, Berks, should read B, West Kents.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut D E L V Baumer, Field Artillery, should read Lieut.

WOUNDDED.

Second-Lieut H Backhouse, West Yorks, should read W. H

Lieut H A Denison, Rifle Corps, should read Capt.

In yesterday's list Delete wounded.

Second-Lieut W E Coats, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut G Lockwood, Yorks L. I.
Second-Lieut J R Payne, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G Sheppard, Garrison Artillery.

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THE NEW SING-SING.

BY LAURENCE HOUSMAN,

America is proud of its machines. They are beautifully handled, and are effective for the production of machine-like qualities. Ten years ago Sing-Sing Prison the largest prison in New York State—was a very effective machine for the perpetuation of criminals. Out of the human material poured into it, "second offenders" were manufactured in the proportion of 70 per cent. It was a splendid record of its kind, and yet in a way it was an unconscious one. The machine was impersonal, it had a routine but not a brain; it did not know what it was doing. It did not know that there was such a thing as the machine-made criminal.

Perhaps in this age of machinery it would never have found out; the forest would have remained concealed by the trees. But about eight years ago a certain machine-breaker named Thomas Mott Osborne got his foot into Sing-Sing Prison, first as one of the Visiting Committee, then as Governor or Warden; and when I was over in America two years ago I saw the result. I saw it, too, at a very interesting time. The reforms instituted by Mott Osborne had been so tremendously successful that they threatened, if carried farther, to make the prison a self-supporting institution. This being very unwelcome to certain trade interests, part of the old machine, there had suddenly emerged into public view (they do these things well in America) a criminal prosecution of Mott Osborne on charges which as they have very little to do with the case for the failure or success of the new system, one need not go into here. But though everyone whom I met in New York interested in prison reform believed that the prosecution was a "put-up job", they trmebled for the result. The prosecution had a well-lined case, and great powers were behind it. The day I went down to Sing-Sing Prison was the first day of the trial, and when the Acting-Warden took me into the dining-hall, where sixteen hundred convicts sat at meat, he carried a telegram in his hand. As we went into the dinging-hall the Warden took off his hat; he always did take off his hat. I found, in places where the convicts took off theirs and that little act of courtesy did not seem to undermine his authority. There was not a keeper in the place; the prisoners were waiting on themselves, and talking was going on. The Warden called for silence and read out the telegram. The first count in the charge against Mott Osborne had broken down. The sixteen hundred convicts leapt upon their benches and cheered like mad. And Warden did nothing to stop them!

A RETROSPECT.

With that picture of rank indiscipline to horrify the orderly English reader, let us break sequence and go back to what Sing Sing was before Mott Osborne came to smash up the machine. In its structure and its sanitary arrangements it was the oldest and the worst prison in New York State so infected with consumption that 40 per cent took consumption out with them. And the fact was so notorious that the infected criminals did their best, upon their release, to spread through society the disease which society had given them. The silence system was rigorously in force; when the prisoners took exercise they made a human chain, each man with his hand on the shoulder of the man before him; when strangers passed through their workrooms they stood, arms folded, with faces to the wall. Among this well-tempered community the keepers went armed and in couples if they stood alone they took care to stand with a wall behind them. The cells, with sufficient cubic space for one but hardly any ventilation, were obliged to accommodate often two and sometimes three. Every night the convicts were shut into their cells, with no light, from six in the evening till six in the morning. Many of the worst offenders were kept in solitary confinement for periods ranging up to seven years, and the prison punishments were of a proportional severity. Human nature responded to this machine-roller system by coming back for a second or a third spell of it very nearly in the proportion of three in every four.

Mott Osborne's reforms began with a Sunday concert; the opposition to it was desperate and prolonged. On the occasion of that first experiment a curious thing happened. As the convicts passed back to their cells through a long corridor the electric light went out, and six or eight hundred murderous ruffians stood quietly joking waiting for it to be lighted again. While they waited the Warden with his electric torch-lamp walked through and came out unscathed! A hardened keeper almost cried at the sight.

RECREATION HOUR.

The next experiment was a general recreation hour, with talking permitted. The rabble poured out into the great yard, and were left to do as they liked. Seasoned keepers said it would be death to go among them. Mott Osborne went, survived, became Warden of Sing-Song, and set himself to unmake the machine-made criminal. He based his work on the conviction that society could not reform the criminal without the criminal's help and consent. He conceived, further, that it is entirely unnecessary to punish a man, whatever he has done, if you can reform him without punishment, arguing from that that the mildest and most humane punishment—if it produced the desired result—is the right amount and the best kind. It was a big proposition hopeless in this punitive age unless it could prove itself by reults. His great stand-by was the fact that to 40 per cent at least the old brutal system had proved undeterrent. By the time he had done he had reduced the rate of returned second offenders, so far as could be judged by annual statistics, to something like 3 per cent. His method was to work through the prisoners themselves; within an established degree of prison discipline he gave them something like self-government, and the assurance that, according to results, self-government would be extended.

Eight years ago the criminals of Sing-Sing came up against a miracle—a man who was prepared to trust them. It was a new experience. He put the instrument for their betterment into their own hands. Under his guidance the Mutual Welfare League was founded, composed of none but criminals and ex-criminals. In the prison this League, by its elected officers, maintains discipline, holds courts, imposes penalties on offenders, arranges work, organises recreation, runs classes, edits and publishes an uncensored paper written in the main by the prisoners themselves and enjoying quite a good circulation in the outside world. Outside the prison the League holds together and gives a helping hand to the men on their discharge; it has also on more than one occasion persuaded runaway prisoners to return and finish their sentences rather than bring discredit on the new system which had accorded them a wider liberty, and the League has probably done more to prevent backsliding than any other social institution one can name, for as a body ex-criminals trust each other but do not yet trust society any more than society trusts them.

Under the new system many trades have been established in the prison workshops; wherever possible a man is given his own trade—where that is not he is allowed to choose. The scale of work is set by the prison authorities; so long as a man gets through his piece during the day and within the prescribed hours he may work as he likes. It is significant that the Welfare League wishes to have the scale of work (fixed under the old compulsory system) considerably raised; willing workers, they find, can do more. Any prisoner who enters Sing-Sing (the minimum sentence is one year) can now go out of it qualified to earn his living; he can, if he has the right faculty, go out of it a trained musician. The prison band gives concerts, plays in the prison yard on Sundays and at any other recreation time it likes; its conductor is a captivating young Italian, a musical genius but a murderer, serving a life sentence. The cells are the same bad old cells, but they have been disinfected, and the overcrowding is less. The prisoners, under supervision, choose their own cell-mates. Nobody now has to go to his cell until ten o'clock at night—lectures, reading, extension classes fill up the extra hours. And yet in spite of the added comfort and variety of work and interest established under the new system the prison is costing less, and the men who go through its beneficent mill no longer come back to it. It does not attract the unreformed by its proffered amenities, and the reformed no longer need it. An English prison inspector, after seeing the system at work, said to the Warden, "We in England make good prisoners; you are making good citizens."—"Manchester Guardian."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised under the Government of India Notification No. 2255-F. of the 13th October 1917 to issue **Treasury Bills** for six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-9 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 4.997 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.263 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

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THE WEAPON OF PEACE.

THE JUNKERS AND THE BEFOOLED GERMAN NATION,

(By "A. G. G.")

A prophecy has been very prevalent during the last few days to the effect that "there will not be a shot fired after November." It is one of those vague and comfortable forecasts which are always certain of a prosperous career, but when we try to discover the facts on which it is founded we find that they are as intangible and elusive as the phantom army that came from Russia. There is nothing in the visible circumstances to support it. It is true, no doubt, as General Smuts told us this week, that Germany is beaten. She has been beaten a long time. The remark attributed to Venizelos in 1914 that Germany had lost the war at the Marne, but that "it would take her two years to find it out" had the root of the truth in it.

But General Smuts is far too old a soldier to wish us to jump from the fact that the Germans are beaten to the conclusion that the war is over. The Southern cause was doomed on the field of Gettysburg, but I think more men were slain in the Civil War after Gettysburg than before that battle. You may be beaten without knowing it, and even if you know it you may go on fighting, as Frederick the Great did, in the hope that the gamble of war will turn to your advantage. Soult said of the battle of Albuera that he had Beresford beaten all day "and the fool didn't know it." He did not know it, and the obstinate valour of his men pulled him through and turned defeat to victory.

THE WORLD OR NOTHING.

The German General Staff are wiser than Beresford. They, as General Smuts says, know that they are beaten, but we simply deceive ourselves if we think that they will act upon the knowledge. They will fight to the end as Jefferson Davis fought. He would not surrender even when every hope had gone and when his army was in rags and almost defenceless. Bernhardi set before Germany the alternative of "World Empire or Downfall," and if the Militarists cannot have the one they will risk the other. Their argument is simple. We have lost. Germany is going down into ruin: let us drag the world down with us. Our people are starving: let us make the world starve too. We are bankrupt; least us fight on for universal bankruptcy. It is the desperate reasoning of the fallen Archangel:

What though the field be lost?
All is not lost; th' unconquerable will,
And study of revenge.

And behind this reasoning there is the hope that somehow, somewhere, somewhen, something will happen that will shake off the strangle-hold of the enemy and bring deliverance.

BELGIUM.

It follows that if the Militarists and the Pan-Germans can keep the reins in their hand, the fact that they know that they are beaten does not bring us appreciably nearer the end of the war. The knowledge indeed may prolong the war. If there is nothing to save by surrender, then why surrender? And from their point of view there is nothing to save if the prestige and dominance of the Prussian military machine is lost. That would mean that their own power had gone—their power over the German nation and through the German nation over the world—and since that is the thing they live for they may be expected to die in the last ditch rather than yield.

But can they keep the reins in their hand? If we can get the answer to that question we shall know whether the end will come soon or late. The centre of the vast struggle shifts violently about the stage. Now it is on sea, now on shore; sometimes it seems in Asia, sometimes on the West front; a week ago it was in Petrograd; to-day it is in Germany. When Bethmann-Hollweg fell it was assumed that the Junkers had won, but the closest observers predicted that the triumph would be short-lived and that so far from defeating the liberal movement in Germany it would give it impetus and intensity. It is pretty clear that this is what is happening. The violent controversy that is going on throughout Germany on the subject of Belgium is by far the biggest fact of the moment. The Pan-Germans are fighting against the tidal wave that is rising with a desperation born of the knowledge that if they lose on this crucial issue they will be swept away. They are flooding Germany with millions of pamphlets declaring that if Belgium is lost all is lost, and the agonies of Reventlow are the measure of the panic that prevails.

THE CONFIDENCE TRICK.

There is plently of reason for the panic. The confidence trick is played out. The German people have been kept in hand for three years by promises that were always renewed but never fulfilled. The policy culminated in the immense expectations which were raised by the U-boat campaign. I am not going to speak contemptuously of that campaign. It has had enormous success; it has put a grave strain upon our resources; it has not yet been mastered and I doubt whether it ever will be mastered until we have found some way of getting at the wasps' nest. If the war continues into next summer we must anticipate new and still more formidable developments of the attack and must face, as we have never faced yet, the question whether our methods are right and our direction is competent.

THE U-BOAT.

But this is our side of the matter. What Germany sees is the failure. The U-boat was to have brought us to our knees and the war to an end this summer. It was not a hope; it was a certainty, and the success achieved enables us to understand why it was regarded as a certainty. The extravagance of the expectations has made the disappointment all the more bitter and intense and has reacted fatally on the prestige of the War Lords. The days are long passed when people drove silver nails into the grotesque statue of Hindenburg, and he and Ludendorff are already beginning to discover the truth of William of Orange's comment on popularity. "Yes, it is 'Hosanna' to-day," said that wise man in the hour of his triumph; "to-morrow it will be 'Crucify him'." The time is not far distant when the nails that will be driven into Hindenburg will not be nails of affection. Faith in him has gone, and with the privations of the fourth winter of the war upon them the German people have no stomach for promises of victory a year hence. They want peace now. They are sick of the war, and Belgium and the Pan-Germans are not going to stand in the way of their ending the war.

WAR AND ITS WEAPONS.

And our interest in the struggle that Germany is waging with its Old Man of the Sea is in the fact that we have it in our power to influence the struggle one way or the other. Our ideas of the relative importance of the weapons of war have undergone many changes since August, 1914. We began by thinking it was all a question of men. Get everybody in khaki and all would be well. Then we discovered that it was a matter of guns and factories and machinery; then that it was a matter of food and men to grow food and ships to carry food; then that it was a question of credit. The attachment to the idea of a military victory in the elementary mind that thinks in terms of Waterloos; but most people now recognise that in modern war there are more effective instruments than slaughter. Sir Edward Carson, with his hazy geography, says that victory cannot come until we have driven the German beyond the Rhine. If we have to wait for that we shall have to wait a long time and run many risks. For let us remember that our own food outlook is grave enough. It is not a matter of transport only. It is a matter of supply. Anyone who studies the figures of the world's harvest can form his own estimate of the serious shortage that exists. It is not only Germany that is worried about food, although Germany is hardest hit. Russia is under the shadow of a grave menace and the whole world is faced with short commons. We have got to hold on until we can secure a just peace, restitution, reparation and security: but we must not turn a blind eye to the perils that are common to all of us. The whole world needs peace for the most urgent of all reasons—to deal with the spectre of famine.

THE ECONOMIC SCREW.

If we can gain the victory we must have without waiting till we drive the Germans at the point of the sword over the Rhine there is no reasonable man who would give his vote for slaughter. And we have it in our power to bring a pressure to bear on Germany more persuasive than the sword—a pressure moreover which would emphasise the cleavage between the Pan-Germans and the general body of the people. That pressure is economic. The Allies have control of four-fifths of the surface of the earth; they are in possession of the markets; they own the raw material. Germany has been cut off from these things for three years. Its trade is obliterated, its credit has gone, its internal resources have been devoured in the furnace of war. On the day that the war ends it will be like the skeleton of a man who has gone through a fever. It will suffer from a famine of raw materials without which it cannot find employment for its people. It must have those materials or perish. The Pan-Germans do not care; but the people do care. They want to live.

THE OFFER.

It is possible to conceive a more powerful weapon than these facts place in the hands of the Allies? Let us suppose that we agreed to use it not only to win victory but to establish the peace of the world on a foundation that would endure. We should lay down terms which would be severe, but just and free from the spirit of revenge. We should say, as President Wilson has said throughout, that our quarrel is not with the German people but with the devilish system that controls them; that we will make peace with them, but that we will have no peace with and give no quarter to their military gods. Let them accept our terms, let them ratify them by the vote of the people, let them give guarantees which we can accept, let them consent to a scheme of disarmament and to an organisation of world society against war which all the democratic nations can agree to—let them do all this and then let us undertake that we will close the dreadful ledger of the war and admit them to their part in the common possessions and activities of the earth.

THE ALTERNATIVE.

But if they will not do these things then let it be made clear to them that they are shut out from all part and lot in the world's trade, commerce and intercourse, that they shall not have corn to feed them, nor cotton and wool to employ them and clothe them, nor access to our markets nor any share in our common life. In such a policy we should have the support of every neutral country, for every neutral country has realised terrible helplessness in the midst of this strife and would eagerly seize upon an expedient that put a real weapon of war into its hands.

And the virtue of the expedient would not be exhausted when it had brought the war to an end. It would be a permanent guarantee against the revival of militarist designs in Germany or any other country. It would be an instrument which could be immediately directed against any conspiracy to organise Force against the commonwealth of nations. You cannot raise armies in secret or build navies in a cellar, and no nation could risk a universal boycott for the sake of a hopeless ambition.

Can we doubt that, if the alternative that has been indicated were put to the German nation, there could be any hesitation in the choice that would be made? It would be a choice that would mean the doom of Pan-Germanism, of Prussian militarism, and of the Autocracy that is the expression of both. And it would be a choice that would bring an early peace and give us the assurance of a habitable world.—"Daily News and Leader."

THE STRIKE AS POLITICAL WEAPON.

AUSTRALIA'S TROUBLES.

When Mr. Balfour was defeated at the end of 1905 he remarked that whoever won a general election Conservatives always rule England. When the Labour Leagues were defeated in the elections in New South Wales (March) and in the Commonwealth (May) their leaders held opinions analogous to those of Mr. Balfour, says the Sydney correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." They believed that they still held in hand a weapon that would enable them, whoever won general elections, to rule Australia—the weapon of a general strike. They have struck their blow. The occasion was trivial, and has been acknowledged by their leaders to be trivial. The Railway Commissioners began to use cards at the workshops to get information about hours of work. The workers immediately struck. They were asked if they could point out the injustice of the card system, but they did not attempt to do so. It was to suffice that they did not like cards. The Government offered a judicial inquiry after a month's working of the system, but the offer was refused. The cards must be immediately withdrawn, or the strike would continue. It was a naked question whether the State workshops were to be managed by the State Government, supported by a big majority of Parliament and a bigger majority of people, or by the Workshop Union. The Government refused to yield. The strike continued. The men of the workshops were joined by the men of the tramways and the men of the railways. Then followed the miners, the wharf labourers, the seamen, and the slaughtermen, and present indications are that there is to be a general strike of all the union.

This is a sad chapter in an interesting record of democratic history that has mainly told a story of very successful experiment. The record began in a big maritime strike in Sydney in 1800. The strike failed. But the failure convinced the workers that in a democracy the method of strikes is bad, and that the right method is to get the democracy on their side. Their leaders organised a political Labour party, which sought to get control of Parliament and there to pass laws, especially arbitration laws, which should constitutionally raise the wages of labour and improve the condition of the workers. Their efforts were successful. Under Mr. Watson, Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Hughes the Labour party ruled Australia. Workers were better off than in any other country. They were completely and permanently masters of Australia, and it was certain that future laws and judgments would make their position still better. Thus things were when Mr. Hughes returned from his visit to England in 1916.

MR. HUGHES DEPOSED.

In a few months the Labour party was split, and Mr. Hughes was deposed. The occasion was Mr. Hughes's advocacy of conscription. But the cause was deeper. Within the Labour party had grown up a section calling itself the "industrial section," whose economic aims and methods were different from those of the earlier Labour leaders, and the "industrial section" had eaten up the Trades Hall. These "industrial" unionists stood apart from the Industrial Workers of the World, but their ideas were largely similar. They do not believe in the methods of democracy. Arbitration seemed to them too slow a way. They did not, like they I.W.W., desire to burn Sydney. But many of them deliberately taught and practised the doctrine of "Go slow." They thought it to the interest of the workers to produce little wealth. And they regarded the unions as weapons of warfare not merely upon capitalists but also upon the State. Unionists were to work as they chose to work and on terms dictated by themselves. They were to repudiate obligation of service, and were to get their way, not by law or by justice, but by tremendous strikes that would reduce the community to helplessness or impel submission to their demands. Hence the coal strike of November, 1916 and this far more sinister strike aimed directly at democracy.

It seems unthinkable that the struggle should end otherwise than in the victory of democracy. The triumph of a well-organised and well-armed minority would be disastrous to everybody. And the community, unarmed and unmilitary though it be, becomes pretty strong when battle is necessary. Industrial Prussianism will be destroyed. Yet those who have since 1891 been in sympathy with the ideals of the old Labour party will regret this perilous interlude. Those, however, who know the Australian workers believe that this long fit of poisonous bad temper will pass, and that in better mood they will once more seek the place that is their due as leaders of the people.

Recent telegrams have reported the settlement of the strikes described above.

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 25th Nov. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.003 Inch.
Temperature of Air	77.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64.7 "
Dew Point	64.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.655 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.5 "
Minimum do.	70.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,ENE,E,WNW,N.
Movement of Wind do. do	119 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Week.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.		Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	26	m 8	47	26	10		26	m 3	0	19	8
		9	59a	28	8			3	8a	15	3
Tues.	27	m 9	36	26	11		27	m 3	52	19	5
		10	45a	29	5			3	50a	14	9
Wed.	28	m 10	22	26	11		28	m 4	40	19	2
		11	27a	29	9			4	31a	14	6
Thur.	29	m 11	6	26	11		29	m 5	26	19	0
								5	12a	14	8
Fri.	30	m 0	8	29	10		30	m 6	11	19	0
	Dec.	11	50a	26	8		Dec.	5	50a	15	1
Sat.	1	m 0	48	29	6		1	m 6	55	19	1
		0	53a	28	3			6	29a	15	10
Sun.	2	m 1	26	28	11		2	m 7	38	19	3
		1	16a	25	8			7	1a	16	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 26 (Monday)	6h. 51m.	6h. 0m
" 27 (Tuesday)	6h. 52m	6h. 0m.
" 28 (Wednesday)	6h. 53m	6h. 0m
" 29 (Thursday)	6h. 54m.	6h. 0m.
" 30 (Friday)	6h. 54m.	6h. 0m.
Dec. 1 (Saturday)	6h. 55m.	6h. 0m
" 2 (Sunday)	6h. 55m.	6h. 0m

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	6	10	33.5	p.m.
New Moon	14	11	58.5	p.m.
First Quarter	22	3	58.8	a.m.
Full Moon	29	0	11.3	a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 26th November, 1917, was 30.135 Inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with [illegible] barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following is a summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 26th November, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has become nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature has become nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature has become nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in slight defect in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature has become nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally in defect.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions in the south of the Bay of Bengal are much less marked to-day. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and local on the south Madras coast.

Local rain is likely in south-east Madras and Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 26th of November, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	83.4	62.4	66	0	..	—0.20
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (25th Nov.)	86.1	71.3	80	0	..	—0.23
PUNJAB—						
Multan	76.6	50.2	64	0	..	—0.05
Rawalpindi	74.1	40.7	52	0	..	—0.21
Lahore	75.6	46.3	91	0	..	—0.06
Hissar	80.0	46.7	77	0	..	..
Ambala	76.7	49.1	91	0	..	—0.25
Delhi	75.4	51.8	70	0	..	—0.10
UNITED PROVINCES—	79.6	52.4	65	0	..	—0.07
Agra	79.8	50.3	87	0	..	—0.15
Mainpuri	81.4	47.8	62	0	..	—0.11
Jhansi	76.0	53.1	97	0	..	—0.29
Cawnpore	77.6	51.0	78	0	..	—0.28
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	82.3	48.8	54	0	..	—0.02
Jacobabad	79.7	63.0	92	0	..	—0.05
Karachi	79	46.2	65	0	..	—0.13
Ajmer	84.0	50.1	67	0	..	—0.13
Jalpore	83.2	54.2	60	0	..	—0.02
Kotah	72.8	53.8	38	0	..	—0.22
Mount Abu	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	84.0	54.1	82	0	..	—0.10
Bhuj	80.3	63.7	87	0	..	0
Dwarka	84.1	63.6	51	0	..	—0.28
Veraval	85.6	50.8	54	0	..	—0.23
Rajkot	86.4	55.6	70	0	..	—0.19
Bhavnagar Para	88.5	58.5	58	0	..	—0.12
Surat	?	?	49	0	..	—0.15
Ahmedabad	88.6	52.0	62	0	..	—0.12
Deesa	82.6	48.9	49	0	..	—0.11
Nesmuch	83.1	48.2	61	0	..	—0.24
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	78.3	46.5	66	0	..	—0.38
Jubbulpore	82.0	52.6	48	0	..	—0.36
Saugor	80.7	50.8	68	0	..	—0.40
Hozhangabad	81.0	49.7	65	0	..	—0.37
Khandwa	86.4	43.7	53	0	..	—0.40
Akola	84.3	59.3	40	0	..	—0.48
Amraoti	82.9	52.6	55	0	..	—0.65
Nagpur	81.9	52.2	74	0	..	—0.72
Chanda	81.4	55.6	70	0	..	—0.41
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—	85.5	70.1	78	..	0	—0.38
Bombay	90.5	64.9	45	..	0.98	+0.55
Ratnagiri	81.3	66.6	72	..	5.95	+4.99
Marmugao	87.8	63.7	76	..	1.10	—0.55
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	?	50.3	63	..	1.40	+1.00
Malegaon	81.6	49.8	64	..	1.14	+0.64
Ahmednagar	81.5	52.3	80	..	3.65	+2.89
Poona	83.8	50.2	60	..	0.54	—0.35
Sholapur	78.9	51.5	67	..	1.07	+0.18
Bijapur	78.7	53.3	60	..	4.61	+3.14
Belgaum	83.3	51.7	48	..	0.38	—0.09
Aurangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nizamsbad (Indur)	77.5	55.5	81	..	1.49	+0.61
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR AND CEYLON	86.2	74.0	72	..	2.36	—0.32
Mangalore	84.2	73.5	94	0.59	4.69	—0.29
Calicut	85.6	73.7	87	0.18	11.48	+5.52
Cochin	82.9	74.2	97	0.81	8.08	—3.43
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	83.4	70.2	83	..	11.29	+6.48
Masulipatam	84.8	57.5	58	..	2.14	+0.34
Beliary	85.3	71.3	86	..	3.90	+1.62
Cuddapah	81.6	72.5	91	0.02	6.02	—2.19
Madras	81.3	60.8	70	..	0.73	—1.96
Bangalore	83	70.2	81	..	5.54	+2.68
Coimbatore	82.9	73.4	77	..	3.88	—0.50
Trichinopoly	78.4	70.8	89	2.84	19.46	+6.17
Negapatam						

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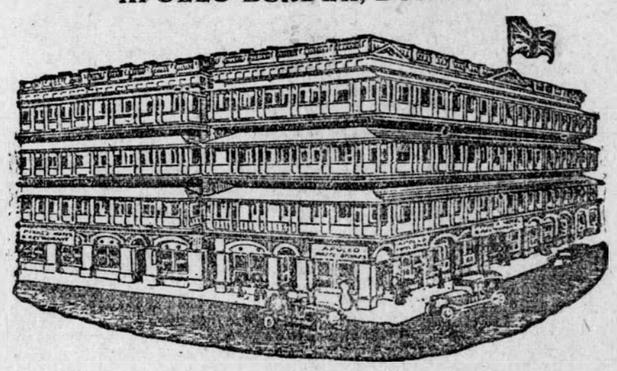

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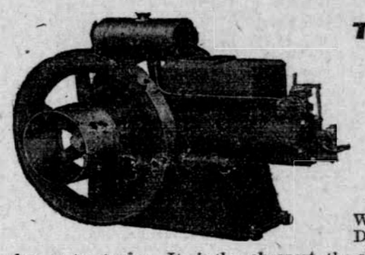

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